Wilmington Journal.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

...GELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

...rom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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MARRIED.

...Sampson County, on the 12th instant, by Rev. Mr. H. McAlpine, Mr. ROBERT C. ...ELL, son of Mr. James B. Orrell, of Wil...ton, N. C., to Miss VIRGINIA F. BARDEN, ...hter of Mr. John Barden, of Sampson ...ty, N. C.

CHARLEY'S GRAVE.*

...a family burying ground in Duplin County ...be seen a little plat of ground bordered by ...reens and decorated with flowers. This is ...d Charley's grave—laid off and decorated by ...ther's hand for the last resting place of her ...born. But poor Charley sleeps not here. ...covered from the far off battle-ground, his ...lies with the "unknown" in some stranger ...l place.

...eet daughters of the South Land, in whose ...nce his young life went out, in charity strew ...choicest flowers on the grave of this "un...wn," for beneath is precious dust, hallowed ...mother's love, and here lies all that remains ...who was the idol of his parents, the light ...s home and the joy of his friends.

IN MEMORIAN.

...HARLES CARROLL USHER, of the Third ...h Carolina Cavalry, was killed in a skirmish ...Hanover Court House, Va., on the 22d ..., 1864.

THREE STANDARD

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUPERIOR COURT—ONSLOW COUNTY.

...ry W. Petteway, Administra...r, Plaintiff, and Peter Am...oso, deceased, *Against* ...a A. Petteway, Wm. D. Bryan, ...mbrose Barry, Murrill Barry, ...ictoria Barry and Peter B. ...arry, Defendants — Petition to sell Real Estate to make it Assets.

...APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF ...he Court that Ambrose Barry, Murrill Barry, ...oria Barry and Peter B. Barry reside beyond ...limits of this State, and have property in this ...e, and that the Plaintiff has a cause of action ...inst them, it is ordered that publication be ...e once a week for six weeks in the Wilming... JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city ...Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said ...brose Barry, Murrill Barry, Victoria Barry ...Peter B. Barry, of the filing of the petition ...this action, and directing them to appear be...this Court on or before the 25th day of ..., A. D. 1870, and answer the petition, or the ...e will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a ...ree of sale awarded *pro confesso* as to them. ...is therefore ordered that a summons and ...of the petition for each of the said Defen...ts be sent by mail, directed to their respective ...offices.

Witness my hand and official seal, ...EAL] at office in Jacksonville, this 25th day ...April, A. D. 1870.

A. C. HUGGINS,
Clerk Superior Court Onslow County.
...ril 29 12-w6w

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J. L. KITCHEN,
...ov 26 42 6m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

...EING a private instructor for married per...sons or those about to be married, both ...le and female, in everything concerning the ...ysiology and relations of our sexual system, ...l the production and prevention of offspring, ...luding all the new discoveries never before ...en in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, ...D. This is really a valuable and interesting ...rk. It is written in plain language for the ...neral reader, and is illustrated with numerous ...gravings. All young married people, or those ...templating marriage, and having the least ...pediment to married life, should read this ...ok. It discloses secrets that every one should ...acquainted with; still it is a book that must ...locked up and not lie about the house. It will ...sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Ad...ss, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, ...ove Fourth, Philadelphia.

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...Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the ...eases described in his publications, at his ...ce, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Phila...lphia.
...ct 22 37-1ych

STATE NEWS.

FOR CONGRESS.—Col. John R. Winston, ...Yanceyville, is a Conservative candidate ...r Congress from the Fifth Congressional ...istrict.

EDGECOMBE STILL AHEAD.—The Tarboro' ...outherner says: In the upper portion of ...is county lives a gentleman and farmer ...y the name of Wm. M. Daughtridge, who ...uring the last season raised 7,000 pounds ...f seed cotton upon three acres of ordi...ary land, averaging about two bales of ...otton to the acre. Who can beat it?

PENITENTIARY.—The Sentinel says. J. ...V. Hayes, Sheriff of Wilkes, brought ...hree Jacobins or Leaguemen for the ...enitentiary. J. B. Fletcher committed ...or six years for horse stealing. Martin ...heck and John Salmons, four years each ...or larceny, in stealing tobacco and bacon.

This is Judge Mitchell's work—will the Governor pardon these men?

MARINE DISASTER AT CURRITUCK INLET.—From the Nebern Journal of Commerce we get the following: The U. S. Revenue steamer "E. A. Stevens," returned to her anchorage in our harbor, on Monday night, after an extended cruise through the Sound, which was not devoid of interest.

While at anchor off Edenton, information was received that a wreck was on the beach at Currituck Inlet. The "Stevens" proceeded at once to the scene of the disaster, and after steaming all night the spars of the vessel became visible at 7:30 A. M. A portion of the crew was marched across the beech to the wreck, which proved to be the "M. A. Forbes," from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore. Mr. Mott, the Underwriters' agent, having joined the party, together with the officers, inspected the barque, and found the cargo to consist of salt, crockery, etc.

The vessel will be a total loss, while but a small portion of the cargo can be saved.

MEMORIAL DAY IN RALEIGH.—The Raleigh papers of yesterday's date give long and interesting descriptions of the Memorial Celebration on Tuesday. From them we condense as follows: Business was entirely suspended; the flag on the Capitol was at half-mast, as was also that in the U. S. barracks. The oration was delivered by Gen. Matt. W. Ransom, and is highly spoken of by both papers. The decorations principally spoken of were two beautiful floral shields, presented by Capt. C. B. Denson, of Pittsboro. The corner stone of the monument was laid, the ceremonies being performed by the Grand Lodge of the State and the Masons of Raleigh, in accordance with the peculiar ceremonies of the Order. The following articles were deposited in the cavity of the stone:

Constitution of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Wake county. Proceedings of the first meeting, and list of original officers of the Association. Raleigh Daily Sentinel, containing Programme of exercises of the day. Mementoes of the War. Confederate Currency. North Carolina Treasury Notes issued during the war. Other State Currency issued during the war. Proceedings of Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of N. C., 1869. Constitution of Grand Lodge. Masonic Apron.

Strawberries 20 cents a quart in Newbern.

A Memorial Association is to be organized in Goldsboro.

The base ballists of Goldsboro and Wilson are to have a tussle at some early day, not yet named.

SOMETHING NEW.—It is said that after the 1st of next month the conductors on the N. C. R. R., will be required to wear uniform while on duty.

TURTLES.—Large numbers of turtles are now being brought into the Newbern market. They range in price from 50 cents to $2 each.

POLITICAL.—Mr. Wm. Sutton, of Lenoir, has been suggested as the Conservative candidate for State Senator for the counties of Jones and Lenoir.

GARDEN TRUCK.—The Goldsboro' Messenger states that large quantities of green peas and strawberries are daily shipped from that place.

SHOT HIMSELF.—From the *Messenger* we learn that Dr. A. J. Stone, of Nahunta, met with the accident of shooting himself in the leg on Saturday last, inflicting a painful but not serious wound.

Johnston Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, late Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has recently removed to Baltimore, where he will practice the legal profession.

ANOTHER ITEM FOR THE STANDARD.—On last Sunday night, near Milton, the large double barn of Samuel Hinton, Esq., was destroyed by fire, evidently the work of an incendiary. Fortunately the barn contained only a small quantity of tobacco.

AN IMPOSTER.—Says the Greensboro *Patriot:* One J. Steers has been imposing upon the good citizens of our town for the last six weeks. Not having the honor of his acquaintance, we can say no more about him in this issue; but he is a most consummate rascal, and hotel keepers and others had better be on the lookout.

A CURIOSITY.—We have in our office, says the Tarboro' *Carolinian* on its way to the Geological Museum at Raleigh, one section of the back bone of a "venerable animal of a former generation" which measures fourteen inches in diameter.—This bone was found in a marlpit on the farm of Mr. Spencer W. Wooten, of this county, where we are told there are many other such specimens of interest. We trust that Mr. Wooten will bring some more of these in to us.

Wm. G. Morrisey, Esq., Col. Thos S. Kenan, and John Hughes, Esq., the Executive Committee for this District, were to have met at Goldsboro last night, for the purpose of taking into consideration the calling of a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.—*Plaindealer.*

WOOLY.—We have a sample of some fine half merino wool which was raised in this county. Mr. N. H. Parker presented us with the sample, and says the sheep were raised by him, and that he sheared seven pounds from one sheep this spring. The wool is very fine, and measures fifteen inches in length.—*Patriot.*

GENERAL LEWIS AND JAYBIRD JONES.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* contains a letter from General Lewis charging Judge E. W. Jones with having pronounced, in open court, a slander against the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad, of which General Lewis is General Superintendent. It would seem that one of the Directors of the road had been summoned as a juror and upon his pleading exemption according to a clause of the charter of the Company, exempting officers of the Company and persons in their employ from militia, public road and jury duty, Jones stated that the "W. & T. R. R. Co. had forfeited their charter more than once; it was therefore not in force." To this General Lewis replied, through the *Southerner*, saying: "This statement is entirely false and without a shadow of foundation." * * * "If it were true, the officers of the road would be perpetrating a fraud upon the State and contractors and others working on the road." * * * "It is, therefore, a slander calculated to do the Company a great amount of injury, and on that account I have replied to it in a public manner."

DEATH OF DENNIS HEARTT.—A telegram from Hillsboro to the *Sentinel*, informs that paper of the death of Dennis Heartt, Esq., of that town, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock. He was born in Connecticut in the year 1783 and, consequently, was in his 87th year. He emigrated to North Carolina more than half a century ago, and in 1820 began the publication of the Hillsboro *Recorder* which was edited and published by him until about one year ago. He was the oldest of the editorial fraternity, in the State, and is universally regretted. He was a good man, had led a pure and upright life and leaves behind him the light of christian works.

HOUSE BURNED.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Ellen Beachman, says the *Argus*, in the Lane's creek neighborhood, was burned a few days ago, with all its contents. All her money, (she had sold her cotton a short time previously,) bacon, flour, corn, wheat, all were taken or burned. It was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary, for the purpose of hiding the robbery. Another family occupied one part of the house. They, too lost all.

THE JUDGES UNDER THE NEW REGIME.—In the last number of the Supreme Court Reports, there are one hundred and twenty cases decided at January Term, 1870. By reference to the Reports, it will be seen that the District Judges are sustained in but forty-four cases, whilst the Supreme find error in the rulings in seventy cases. The number of cases decided by the respective Judges is as follows:

Jones	has	7 cases	and	overruled in	4
Pool	"	4	do	do	2
Buxton	"	15	do	do	5
Mitchell	"	13	do	do	9
Logan	"	15	do	do	10
Tourgee	"	14	do	do	9
Cloud	"	14	do	do	5
Watts	"	25	do	do	21
Russell	"	2	do	do	1
Thomas	"	3	do	do	2
Henry	"	8	do	do	6
Cannon	"	2	do	do	2

The average cost in the Supreme Court for each case exclusive of the employment of counsel is about forty-two dollars. So it will be seen that suitors at a single term are compelled to pay three thousand one hundred dollars, besides their attorney's fees, for the errors of the Judges below.—Any one who desires to make a comparison between the average number of cases sustained or overruled under our old judiciary system, can readily do so, by examining a volume of our former Supreme Court Reports, and by so doing they will find that our new Judges guess wrong about five times as often as was the case under the old system, when men were selected for their peculiar fitness, and not for mere party service rendered. The above figures ought to satisfy any one that the new order of things so far as the Judiciary is concerned is rather an expensive experiment, and that nothing short of a return to our old Judiciary system, with competent men to administer the laws, who are not dependent upon the people for their tenure of office, will ever restore to us our former able and impartial Ministers of Justice.—Salisbury *Old North State.*

BUMMING.—From the Wadesboro' *Argus* we learn that a carpet-bag yankee, one of Sherman's bummers, who calls himself Billy Patterson, broke into the house of a colored man named Fred Horn, one day last week, and carried off a goodly pile of eatables. As soon as the robbery was known, a pursuit was started, but, at last accounts, the rascal had not been arrested.

STANDARD PLEASE COPY.—The Western *Sentinel* tells us of a case that it is to be hoped the *Standard* will copy in full. On Saturday evening last Jos. H. James and Alex Merritt, two white radicals, went to the house of a colored man named Joe Bitten, and abused him, rocked his house, smashed the windows and forced in the door, breaking his crockery ware and damaging his furniture. Of course they were not arrested.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—From the Asheville *Citizen* we learn that Mr. Shelton Kennerby, a farmer residing in Macon county, and a Conservative in politics, was attacked, on his own premises, on the 1st inst., by three loyal leaguers, in Federal uniform. They carried him some distance from his home, aftea knocking his wife down with the butt-end of a pistol, and beat him most unmercifully with hickory thongs. Maddened with the pain, Mr. Kennerby broke from the ruffians and ran some little distance when he was fired at some fifteen times, and severely wounded in the arm and head. They then left and the injured man managed to crawl to his house when assistance was summoned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. A. T. Hunt, a young man, and a citizen of Asheville, died suddenly in that place on Wednesday last.

WHEAT.—The editor of the Asheville *Citizen* has been shown some fine heads of wheat, which were fully developed on the 2d inst.

PRINCETON.—The following students from North Carolina, are at Princeton College—Willie Bynum, J. J. Caldwell, M. S. Shotwell, C. A. Cook, C. A. Reynolds, Thos. Glenn, B. S. Lassiter, B. Pearson, H. B. Short and W. B. Short.

FIRE.—The Warrenton *Gazette* regrets to learn that the handsome residence of Mr. J. D. North, at Ridgeway, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday night. Supposed to be accidental.

IN CLOVER.—The Warrenton *Gazette* says that there is clover on a plantation in that neighborhood 2½ feet high and in full bud.

TO REBUILD.—The Fayetteville *Eagle* has seen a letter from John Pickett, of New York, offering to furnish funds for rebuilding one of the factories, the loan to be covered by one year's mortgage.

MAN SHOT.—The *Eagle* says: We understand that Jesse Holder, a deaf and dumb white man, was shot on Saturday night last, near Fayetteville, by a negro. The buck shot entered the forehead and was extracted by Dr. K. A. Black. We have not heard the particulars, but understand that the wound is not considered serious.

MELISH.—From the *Standard* we learn that the Governor has appointed J. C. Duckworth, of Transylvania county, as Major General of the 7th Division, and Erastus R. Hampton, of Jackson county, as Brigadier-General of the 28th brigade of the State militia.

FISHY.—Rockfish are very abundant now in Weldon.

Disastrous Fire in Fincastle, Va.—Sixty Families Houseless—Loss from $300,000 to $400,000.

A very disastrous fire occurred in Fincastle, Va., on last Friday night, by which nearly half a million dollars worth of property was destroyed and a large number of families made homeless and destitute. The following account is condensed from the Lynchburg Republican of Tuesday last:

THE ORIGIN.

The fire originated in the livery stable attached to the Western Hotel on Main street. It was first seen at 9½ o'clock, when the flames had just been ignited. The alarm was promptly sounded, and the citizens rallied to the scene. The new engine was also brought forward, and put into active play. But the fire had caught in a loft of hay, and as a high wind was prevailing it spread with terrible rapidity, despite the utmost efforts that were made to arrest its course. The first house that caught was the hotel itself, and a number of wooden outbuildings adjoining, all of which were speedily consumed. By this time the danger and terror of the conflagration began to be fully developed; for the flaming hay and heavy sparks and fragments of burning timbers were flying in every direction through the air, lighting on roofs two hundred yards distant, and multiplying the seeds of the destroying fire. Ladders were employed to scale the roofs of the houses, where water, wet blankets and every appliance was used to quench the flames, but as fast as they were suppressed in one place they burst out in another.

THE TRACK OF FIRE.

From the Western Hotel, the fire passed next to the jail; almost at the same time, the residence of Col. Wm. E. M. Word, a handsome frame building on the opposite side of the street, was caught and consumed. Other houses on the same side followed, and a vigorous stand was there made by the citizens to fight the fire, but without avail. The engine proved of but little service, owing to the number of houses simultaneously burning, and the scarcity of water, which had to be supplied from buckets. From Col. Word's the fire moved up the street to the store of Mr. Switzer, at the corner; also, across to Dr. Carper's, involving that dwelling and that of Mr. Carper, adjoining in destruction. The fire then attacked the Herald office. And then, bursting from all restraint, it swept down Main street on both sides, leaving between Back street and Roanoke street, as far down as Water street—a distance, perhaps, of 800 yards, not more than three or four tenements!

Between Back and Main streets was left the Court House—whose escape was almost miraculous; and between Main and Roanoke streets, were left the house of Mr. McDowell, and the small tenement occupied by a widow lady at the corner of Water and Main streets.

THE LOSS.

Between forty and fifty stores and dwelling houses were burned, and a great many outhouses. There is not left in the town one store, or office, or business house of any kind, except that a mill, a tannery and a blacksmith shop on the suburbs remain; and in these is invested at present the business capital of Fincastle.

The loss in money is estimated at about $400,000, on which there was only $15,000 insurance.

THE SITUATION.

When our informants left, the available provisions in the place, amounting to fifteen barrels of flour and a small amount of meat, were being issued by the pound to the destitute citizens. Every house remaining was crowded to its utmost capacity by the homeless victims of the conflagration. Fortunately, none of the churches were destroyed, and these are now occupied by the refugees; as also the academy. The people of the neighborhood were doing all that they could to relieve the sufferers.

From the Quebec Mercury, May 4.

A Second Richmond in the Field—The City Hall Besieged—"Starvation, Isolation, and Armed Demonstration" and their Consequences.

The City Hall, virtually in a state of siege since yesterday forenoon, is now in possession of Mr. Garneau and the gentlemen who have elected him Mayor. Yesterday, while Mr. Tourangeau, who has the opinion of counsel to the effect that he remains legally the Mayor of Quebec, was in the City Hall, and a meeting of the Police Board was convened. The law says the Mayor of the city shall be the Chairman of that Board, and Mr. Garneau presided as such at a meeting, where, by his vote and that of the judge of the sessions, the recorder dissenting, the police were directed to obey the legal orders of Mr. Garneau. Acting on Mr. Garneau's instructions, the police, hitherto inside the City Hall, came outside of it, and guarded all means of access and approach.

Mr. Tourangeau was in the City Hall while this change in the command of the police took place, and he suddenly found himself transferred from the position of commander to that of a prisoner. The police, previously inside the building, now encompassed it, and prevented and isolated all who were in from communication with the outer world.—The orders were, "Let any one out, but no one in."

Mr. Tourangeau and those with him continued in the City Hall until this afternoon, when, convinced that their assailants' strength was irresistible, they quitted the premises.

A Nice Juryman.

A Quincy correspondent of the Tallahassee *Floridian* relates the following incident as having occurred in Court there recently:

"A negro juror was asked by the acting States Attorney if he had taken an oath in any secret organization when acting as a juror not to bring in a verdict against any one of his color where a white man was interested. He replied he had. The Judge immediately ordered his name to be stricken from the list of jurors."

In marrying a young white girl to a smart mulatto in the presence of a number of the dignitaries of a Western town, Justice Garrett said: "In the name of the Great Jehovah, the Continental Congress and the Fifteenth Amendment, I pronounce you husband and wife."

The editor of the Clark county, Wisconsin, Republican says he is willing to give the fair one who sent him a valentine a "practical illustration of locking up a form."

Wm. M. Evarts has been paid by the government $57,545 lawyer's fees during the past six years.

A Bride of Sixteen Elopes with a Young Man of Twenty-one.

The Washington *Star* says that a young man, named Louis C. Benner, well known on Capitol Hill, has been for some months visiting a Miss Berkley, who has been living with her uncle, John H. Peake, on Eighth street east, near Virginia avenue, and was quite constant in his attentions, which, as far as could be judged by the neighbors, were appreciated by the lady. But as the course of true love never runs smooth, it happened that there was another Richmond in the field, named Lewis, who about two months ago married Miss Berkley, and took her on a bridal trip to Philadelphia. Young Benner was then the subject of considerable teasing on the part of his friends, as it was known that the evening before the wedding he spent with the lady, and so pleasantly as to lead to the belief that he was unconscious of what the morn would bring forth. The teasing he seemed to take good-naturedly, however, and, strange to say, has since the marriage continued his visits to the house, though at longer intervals than before. For the past two weeks Mrs. Lewis has supplied the place of his visits by strolling up often (generally about twilight) to Benner's residence, and in the event of not meeting him on the streets, would boldly pull the bell and enquire his whereabouts. Now for the *denouement*, as far as can be ascertained at present.

On last Thursday evening Mrs. Lewis remarked to her relatives that she was going over on Third street east to visit her married sister, and requested them to tell her husband when he came in, to call there for her. That same evening, about 7 o'clock, young Benner was standing on the corner of Second street east and Pennsylvania avenue, conversing with some friends, when Mrs. Lewis came up, and both moved off a little and engaged in conversation. She was heard to say something relating to trouble she had had, and was inquiring, "Well, will you have me now?" or words to that effect. The conversation lasted a few moments when both started up towards the capitol, and are supposed to have gone off on the 9 p. m. train northward, as they have not been seen nor heard of since. The father of the lady, as well as her aunt and uncle, with whom she was living, are very much worried about the matter, and, it is said, have brought the telegraph and detective skill into play to discover the whereabouts of the fugitives, but thus far without success. Mrs. Lewis is hardly over sixteen years of age and rather pretty, while Mr. Benner, who is employed as a plate printer in the treasury, is just twenty-one and quite a favorite among his acquaintances.

Both were highly esteemed among their respective circle of friends, by some of whom it is believed that the parties in question were engaged to be married, and a day fixed, (February 14th last,) and that before the match could be consummated Mr. Lewis stepped in and carried off the prize.

Warning to Husbands.

[From the Revolution—edited by Miss Susan B. Anthony.]

The great want of women at present is money—money for their personal wants, and money to carry out their plans. I propose that they shall earn, that they shall consider it as honorable to work for money as for board, and I demand for them equal pay for equal work. I demand that the bearing and rearing of children, the most exacting of employments, and involving the most terrible risks, shall be the best paid work in the world, and husbands shall treat their wives with at least as much consideration, and acknowledge them entitled to as much money, as wet nurses.

The meaning of this is, that wives are about to strike for greenbacks; so much for every baby born. No greenbacks, no more population, no more boys to carry on the great enterprises of the age. The scales of prices for maternal duties are as follows:

Girl babies	$100
Boy babies	200
Twin babies	300
Twins (both boys)	400
Triplets	600
Triplets (all boys)	1,000

Terms—C. O. D. No credit beyond first child, the motto being, "Pay up or dry up." Husbands who desire to transmit their names to posterity will please notice and take a new departure.

The Decrease in the Negro Population of South Carolina.

General Haygood, in his recent address as President of the Charleston Agricultural and Immigration Convention, made the following statement with reference to the decrease of the negro population of South Carolina:

In 1790, it numbered 107,000; in 1800, 186,000; 1810, 196,000; in 1820, 250,000; in 1830, 315,000; in 1840, 377,000; in 1850, 384,000; in 1860, 402,000.

According to the annual average, from 1840 to 1860, the population of freedmen in 1865 may be presumed to have been 421,000. But according to the State census of 1869, it had diminished to 386,000, leaving a deficiency of 35,000, or an average of 8,776 per annum in the State of South Carolina alone.

If I might be allowed to speculate on this question, I would say that, in my opinion, the decrease has been not less than 50,000. But taking the figures themselves, even at that rate, in less than forty-four years, the entire colored population of South Carolina will have disappeared.

Thrilling Description of the Accident at the Capitol.

Elbert Fowler, Esq., writes to the Bristol *News* a most graphic description of his experience in going down with the Capitol floor. We give a few extracts:

To my right were Meredith, Neeson and Ellyson; to my left were Wells, Chandler, Chahoon, Senators Kindrick and Herndon; immediately in my front were Dr. Brock and the reporters of the city press, while Patrick Henry Aylett sat about two feet on my left; in my rear were Robert Miller, of Montgomery, Henry Bowen, of Tazewell, and Stubbs, of Gloucester—all members of the House; by my side were two old men whose heads were white. At this instant, ere I had been three minutes in the room, there was a loud, sharp report, followed by one louder and sharper than before; the main girder immediately beneath me broke, the floor assumed a funnel shape, a sort of sympathetic shudder ran through the vast crowd, and in an instant of time, ere we could start or move, we were hurled and dashed down twenty-eight feet into the hall of the House of Delegates. As we sank with that peculiar wave and tremor that accompanies a falling body, amid the general shout I looked upward and oh, horror of horrors! the gallery, with all its human freight and heavy floor, its death-dealing timbers and jagged nails, the clerk's office with all its ponderous desks and huge books, the stairway that lead out to the roof, the lofty ceiling with its great wooden beams, its iron bolts and heavy plaster, came thick and fast, crushed and crushing upon our unprotected heads. I saw all; I knew all; yet I must have been insensible for several minutes. I heard the workmen removing the timbers above me, and knew they were trying to rescue us. I knew the man under me had died without a murmur or a struggle. I heard the poor fellow who lay by my right side say, "Oh, Jesus, you saved the thief upon the cross; save me!" and I knew that he too was dead; for my right arm was caught between the timbers and pinned across his throat, so that he had ceased to breathe. I heard another cry, "Oh death, where is thy sting? Oh grave, where is thy victory?" and I knew that he, too, was gone. I knew that two poor fellows on my left had fallen with their faces together, and heard one say, "My friend, can't you turn your head a little?" and when told that he could not move, calmly replied, "Then I must die." He had no murmur to make, but died only as a man can die in such a place. My eyes were black, my forehead scraped, my nose black and blue, my ear mashed, my head cut to pieces, my ankle sprained, my leg mashed, my clothes torn to pieces, my hat, stick, and pocket-book gone, my mouth full of clotted blood, and still I thought I was not hurt. I absolutely walked from the Exchange to the Capitol the next morning, recovered my cane from the ruins, and returned to spend the day in the parlor, when three days afterward I could, with difficulty, walk on a crutch. And this seems to have been the prevailing opinion with all those who were wounded; they were not hurt much, and yet several are dead.

The story given out, and generally believed at first, that the accident was caused by the giving way of the gallery, is a mistake. When the main girder under the floor broke, the floor sank, and as the gallery rested on the floor it followed; but the gallery was connected with the ceiling—which seemed to have been suspended four or five feet below the roof by a stairway and some lesser timber—these drew down the ceiling. So that the force of the floor caused the fall of the gallery, and the gallery that of the ceiling. I saw it in this order. Could it have happened otherwise?

OFFICE N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1870.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society offer the following Premiums, to be awarded at the next Fair, or as soon after as practicable.

The other premiums will be published in a few days:

Best Crop of Wheat, not less than four acres, nor less than 40 bushels per acre, $50
Best Crop of Indian Corn, not less than four acres, to be shelled and weighed between the 15th of Dec., not less than 100 bushels per acre, $50
Best Crop of Rye, not less than one acre, nor less than 40 bushels per acre, $25
Best Crop of Oats, not less than one acre nor less than 50 bushels per acre, $25
Best Crop of Buckwheat, and not less than one acre, nor less than 30 bushels per acre, $25
Best Crop of Rice, not less than four acres, nor less than 75 bushels per acre, $50
Best Crop of Beans or Peas, not less than one acre, nor less than 25 bushels per acre, $25
Best Crop of Ground Peas, not less than four acres nor less than 70 bushels to the acre, $25
Best Crop of Cotton on not less than four acres, nor less than 500 lbs. lint to the acre, $50
Best Crop of Tobacco, not less than four acres; sample of not less than 100 lbs. to be forwarded. $50
Best crop of Sweet Potatoes, on not less than half an acre, nor less than 400 bushels per acre, $20
Best crop of Irish potatoes, not less than half an acre, nor less than 400 bushels per acre, $20
Best crop of Turnips, not less than half an acre, nor less than 500 bushels to the acre, $10
Best crop of Beets, not less than half an acre, 60 lbs. per bushel, nor less than 400 bushels per acre, $10
Best crop of Carrots, (with same condition as for Beets,) $10
Best half acre of Hops, with full account of cultivation and preservation, $20
Best half acre of Flax, with same account as last, $10
Best half acre of Hemp with same account as last, $10
Best Crop of Red Clover hay, on not less than four acres, $25
Best crop of Timothy hay, on not less than four acres, $25
Best crop of Red top, or other Foreign grasses, on not less than four acres, $25
One bale of each of the above, not less than 200 lbs. to be sent as samples.
Best four acres of Clover Seed; one bushel to be sent as sample, $25
Best four acres of Timothy Seed, one bushel to be sent as sample $25
Best four acres of Broom Corn Seed, one bushel to be sent as sample, $25
Best four acres of Flax Seed, one bushel to be sent as sample, $25
Best one acre of Mustard Seed, one bushel to be sent as sample, $10

STATEMENTS TO BE MADE BY COMPETITORS ON THE FIELD CROPS.

1. The land must be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement and the quantity of ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground, entered on the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain.

3. A detailed certified account of expense of cultivation must be made; the expense of labor and manure stated; and the kind of manure used.

4. The kind and condition of soil; the quantity and kind of seed used; the time of planting or sowing stated. Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the State Fair, where practicable, and also to be sent to the Executive Committee at Raleigh prior to the meeting of the Committee in December.

5. The grain must be either weighed or measured in a legal half bushel, corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears, shelled, cleaned and weighed or measured, as above, after the 15th of November, and the number of bushels thus estimated in the affidavit.

The premiums in the above will be awarded by the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held in December, 1870, but for grass and other crops housed by the 1st of October, the awards will be made during the next Fair.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, by admitted.

FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS.

—— County: A. B., being duly sworn, says he accurately measured the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of —— the past season, and the quantity of land is —— acres and no more.

[Signed.] A. B.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, 187—.

—— County: C. D., being sworn, says he raised a crop of —— the past season upon the land measured by A. B., and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was —— bushels and no more, (or measured in a seal half bushel as the case may be,) and that the statements in regard to the manner of cultivation, &c., are correct, to the best of his knowledge.

[Signed.] D. D.

Sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 1870,

——, Justice.

The above affidavits may be made by the owner or manager of the farm.

EXPERIMENTS AND ESSAYS.

For each of the two best experiments or series of experiments on the following subjects, a premium as follows:

1. Effects (in profit and loss) of the usual mode of saving corn fodder by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops, $10
2. Cost and effects of sub-soil plowing, under different circumstances of soil and sub-soil. $10
3. Action or non-action of lime as manure above the falls of the tide water rivers, $10
4. Action or non-action of gypsum below the falls of the tide water rivers and on soil respectively rich and originally poor, and on the latter after as well as before their being made calcareous, $10
5. Cost and effects of bone dust, (or phosphate of lime) as manure, $10
6. How late, in reference to the growth, the last tillage, by plow or cultivator, should be given to corn for the best product; and whether the said last tillage should be shallow or deep, $5
7. Best series of comparative experiments in the cultivation of corn, $10
8. Benefits and products of guano, compared to costs; to be tested by not less than three different experiments, made under circumstances more or less different, $10
9. Benefits or profits of preserving or applying human excrements as manure, whether prepared for sale and distant transportation or otherwise, but the whole operation to be in North Carolina, $10
10. Tide marsh mud, or swamp muck or peaty soil, (either kind to be accurately described and characterized,) as manure, in compost with lime or otherwise, $10
11. Value of charcoal as an aid to fertility, $5
12. Value of sulphate of barytes as a manure, especially for clover, $5
13. *Tobacco*—Culture, cost and profits of cultivating, and comparative effects on production, from different distances of planting, modes of priming, topping, &c., comprising at least three different experiments, $10
14. Cultivation and comparative feeding value of Rye, $5

For each of the best five, on any of the following subjects, a premium, as follows; ESSAYS OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.

1. On enriching and improving poor land—whether naturally poor, or naturally rich, or good, and subsequently exhausted by severe cropping, $10
2. On draining, $5
3. On rotation of crops, $5
4. On the accumulation, preparation and application of the stock yard and stable manure, $10
5. On the "green sand" or gypseous earth of lower North Carolina as manure—and the facts and causes of effect or non-effect, $5
6. On the properties and value of the Southern pea (or "cornfield pea" of any variety,) and the culture thereof, whether for saving the pea ripened, or ploughing under the growth, green or dry, for manure, and as a preparation for wheat or other grain crops, $10
7. Best essay on the advantages of Red Clover as a hay, and as a fertilizer, $10

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

The Wrong Man Poulticed.

The following story, which we do not remember to have seen in print, may be old, but it is received as true:

At a famous and fashionable watering-place a gentleman one night was suddenly seized in bed with an excruciating pain in the stomach, which neither brandy, No. 6, nor any other remedy could remove. His wife, after trying a number of things in vain, and having exhausted all her stock of remedies, left her husband's bed side for the purpose of getting a warm application. Guided on her return by a light which she supposed was the one just left, she softly entered, and was not a little surprised to find her patient apparently in a deep slumber. However, thinking he might still be suffering, she gently raised the bed-clothes, &c., and laid the scalding poultice upon a stomach—but not the stomach of her husband, which no sooner touched the body of the person than he, greatly alarmed, and writhing under the torture of the burning application, shouted: Hallo! hall! what in the name of heaven and earth are you about there?—Then, with one spring from his bed, he made for the door, and rushing down stairs, in a frenzy of excitement, that some one had poured a shovel of hot coals upon him. The woman, overcome with excitement and alarm, gave a frantic scream which brought her husband hurriedly in from the next room to her rescue. The husband was so much excited, and also so much amused with the singular mistake, and the ridiculous position of his better half, that he forgot all his pains; but early next morning he, his wife and trunks left for parts unknown. The poulticed gentleman still retains the handkerchief—a beautiful linen fabric, with the lady's name on it, which he considers of rare value.

This, according to the Philadelphia *Press*, is what is going on in that unreconstructed city: "There is now a perfect 'carnival of crime' going on in our midst. The thud of the bludgeon, the gleam of the knife, and the sharp report of the revolver have become familiar to the eyes and ears of all our citizens. Organized bands of roughs walk our streets at night, to the terror of all peaceable citizens, and when they fail to furnish the daily item for the reporters, the policeman steps in to fill the gap."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Conservatives of Richmond County are requested to hold primary meetings in their respective civil districts to appoint delegates to a County Convention to be held at Rockingham on Tuesday the 21st of June. All persons opposed to the extravagance and corruptions of the men in power and in favor of filling public offices with honest and competent men, are invited to co-operate. Ex. COMMITTEE.

Papers in the Congressional District friendly to the cause are requested to copy.

Sampson County.

We are glad to learn that the greatest unity and enthusiasm prevail among the Democrats and Conservatives of Sampson, It will give a very largely increased majority against Radicalism.

Our friend T. J. LEE, who has endeared himself to the people of the State by the gallant fight he has made in the press, is being urged by his friends for the Legislature. He will make a worthy and efficient member.

Candidate for Congress.

We have withheld several letters recommending the renomination of Colonel A. A. McKoy, our former standard-bearer, as the candidate for Congress in this District. We are authorized to state that Colonel McKoy cannot accept the nomination if tendered. His gallant fight and strong run two years ago point him out as a most acceptable candidate, but matters of moment to him will prevent his entering the canvass as a candidate this summer.

The Next Legislature.

The various counties throughout the State are holding their conventions and nominating candidates for the Legislature. In almost all, in the Conservative ranks, the utmost harmony prevails. In a few there are strifes and contentions over individuals, but in none do we believe will this extend beyond the nomination. We do hope our friends everywhere, and especially in counties with undoubted Conservative majorities, will duly consider the great importance of sending gentlemen of experience and unquestioned ability to the next Legislature. Whether we have a majority in that body, or our political opponents continue to control it, it is of vast importance to the party and to the State that our majority or minority be composed of men of talent, of discretion and parliamentary experience.

When it is considered that the Fourteenth Amendment deprives the Conservatives of the services of many of their ablest and most popular men, and the overpowering negro majorities in a number of counties forbid all hope that any but Radicals can represent them, the necessity of staunch Conservative counties sending men of acknowledged ability is more imperative. Added to this we have a large number of counties which are debateable ground, and the struggle will be active and hotly contested. In such nearly-balanced counties availability of candidates must be respected. Men must necessarily be selected with regard to their personal popularity. Prejudices to individuals and to occupations and to localities must be taken into consideration. If an aspirant in this class of counties is personally unpopular, or follows some occupation against which there exists even an unworthy and unaccountable prejudice, or lives in a section of the county which has had more than its share of officers, he should not press his claims to the detriment of the party, however useful he might be as a member of the Legislature.

These very facts make it the more imperative upon undoubted Conservative counties to throw aside prejudices as to individuals, occupations and localities, and to send their ablest and best men. Orange, Duplin, Iredell, Onslow, Rowan, Cartaret and Mecklenburg owe it as a sacred duty to New Hanover, Craven, Edgecombe, Halifax and Warren to send to the Legislature men of acknowledged ability and experience. If our friends in Conservative counties fully appreciated the trials and humiliations of such as live in Radical counties, they would forget their petty jealousies and local differences, and send to the Legislature men of such experience, abilities and influence, as would not only benefit their own counties, add strength and character to the party, but look to the interests of such counties, whose character, intelligence and property are unrepresented.

We therefore formally appeal to our friends in Orange and Duplin and Mecklenburg and other counties to remember that they owe a duty to the people of New Hanover and Edgecombe and Craven in the selection of their candidates. We are powerless to aid ourselves. Our interests have been sadly misrepresented and bused. We have been placed under obligations to Orange in the last Legislature, and we must look to her and to other counties in the next.

Then, too, a party representing nine-tenths of the virtue, intelligence and wealth of the State, upon the ultimate success of which everything of value, of character, of past glory and future prosperity to North Carolina depends, looks to these counties to send representative men equal to the extraordinary responsibilities which will devolve upon them; men who will be an honor to the party and to the State, and who will truly represent the Conservative people of North Carolina.

How far such considerations should be above individual and local prejudices we leave to our friends in those counties to decide. To us such influences seem unworthy of the great issues at stake.

Dodging the Responsibility.

Among the resolutions adopted by the late Radical Convention at Raleigh we find the following:

8. *Resolved*, That those errors in recent legislation relating to internal improvements and the State finances, which were committed by the united votes of Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature, are disavowed by the Republican party of North Carolina, and the party is hereby pledged to avoid and remedy the same, by such practical and suitable measures of legislation as shall promote and accomplish the various objects of internal improvements in the State, and place the finances upon a sound and economical basis.

This surely is the coolest and most brazen attempt we ever saw to dodge the responsibility of ones own acts. Among the leading men who composed this Convention were members of he Legi-lature, embracing the President of the Senate and two Speakers of the House. In fact the Convention was controlled by ex members of the very Legislature denounced by this resolution.

While the various bills were pending, appropriating the extraordinary sum of twenty-six millions of dollars for Railroad purposes, the leading men and papers opposed to Radicalism in North Carolina were open and earnest in their opposition. They were twitted by the "party of progress" as being "old fogy." Radical orators, especially the political and social vagabonds and strangers who expected contracts and offices, were eloquent in depicting the future wealth and grandeur of the State from these very appropriations. Democrats and Conservatives were denounced for opposing them as injuring the credit of the State. Up to the very day of the assembling of the Radical Convention there were no "errors in recent legislation relating to internal improvements and the State finances," but it was the "disloyal" press and politicians, through a hatred of the Union and its friends, born of the "rebellion," which had retarded the progress of internal improvements and ruined the finances of the State. Until the adoption of this resolution the appropriations were all proper, the Treasurer and his coadjutors in the Legislature were skillful and honest financiers, and Swepson, Littlefield, Jones and Sloan were scrupulously honest, undoubtedly efficient, thoroughly active and tenderly careful in handling the millions of money and in managing the great interests which they had in charge. There were no frauds, no irregularities, no want of ability, no lack of energy in the manipulation of the bonds or the progress of the roads. All was misrepresentation, political prejudice, old fogyism and Ku-Klux.

Now that the evil is accomplished and the naked fact stands out before the people of the State that the money has been appropriated and spent, and the taxes levied, and by some hook or crook the roads have not been built or advanced, and the credit of the State gone, these very men who are entirely responsible for it all, modestly resolve that they are partly to blame, but the the evils shall be rectified. What stuff. What miserable pretensions. How humble confession, how bold the promise. What an estimate must these men place upon the intelligence of the people to suppose they can be deceived by such false and shallow resolutions.

It is impossible for the Radical party to dodge its responsibility in bringing North Carolina to her present unenviable financial position, and the attempt to saddle a portion of the blame upon the small band of Democratic and Conservative members is supremely ridiculous. With a two-thirds majority in both Houses, legislation was decided upon in the caucus, and under the gag of the "previous question" members were not even permitted to place their objections upon record. Frauds and corruptions were openly charged but investigation was either directly prohibited or so clogged as to be useless. Criminals invaded the halls of legislation and tampered with members and pledged them, in drunken revelries, to rescind resolutions looking to investigation.

Never in the history of legislation was money so profligately appropriated, so recklessly expended and so criminally squandered. There were fewer restrictions and safe guards thrown around officials and never were these precautions more necessary, both from the extravagant tendencies of the age and the doubtful characters of the officials. Protests were unavailing, opposition useless. The poverty of the people and the sacred demands of the existing debt were disregarded and scoffed at. Some, doubtless, from honest but mistaken motives, others with an utter disregard of consequences, but generally with a mischievous and criminal intent, the Radicals of the Legislature, backed by the active co operation of the Executive department, plunged North Carolina into an abyss, to release her from which will require years of honest toil and wise statesmanship. The people know and feel these things, and are suffering the consequences. They will have a care as to who shall re, resent them in the future. The "errors" of Radical legislation are chargeable to the party—its repetition will be the fault of the people.

Immigration and Taxation.

Our citizens are forming all sorts of schemes to induce immigrants to settle in North Carolina. Associations are organized, agents sent to the North and to Europe, our advantages of soil and climate are paraded in the public prints and in published addresses and letters, land companies are offering substantial inducements to settlers. Yet not only immigrants do not come, but emigration is actually going on to a most alarming and serious extent. Farmers are selling out and moving to the West and Southwest, and laborers, white and black, are seeking employment elsewhere. Yesterday the Raleigh *Standard* informed us that *ten thousand* (?) colored men heretofore employed on the Western North Carolina Railroad had gone South, and that there was actually a scarcity of labor in that section of the State. Not long since General FORREST, President of the projected railroad from Memphis to Selma, was at Greensboro' hiring colored laborers, and more recently Mr. Pennington, formerly of this State, now a leading Radical politician in Alabama and President of one of the railroads in that State, was employing laborers here. During the entire winter gentlemen from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas were engaging laborers for those States, and all with greater or less success.

We have frequently chronicled the fact of the movement of large companies of whites to other States. It has been the subject of much comment in the papers. The Hon. JOHN P. KING, President of the Georgia Railroad, in his annual report at the recent meeting of Stockholders of that Company in Augusta, states: *"It is believed that much of the heavy increase of travel for the past year was owing to the heavy emigration of a suffering and discontented population from the old planting States to the Southwest. This emigration was very heavy, and in the past fall amounted almost to an exodus in some parts of the country, and extended to both races, for of the two races the colored population are the greatest sufferers from the present unsettled condition of our political affairs."*

"When it is recollected that Augusta," says the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, "is the eastern terminal point of the Georgia Railroad, and therefore the gate to the Southwest for 'the older planting States,' it is very easy to determine those States that are indicated as the "older planting States." Clearly they are the principalities of South Carolina under 'the picket line' government and of North Carolina under the pirate loyalist, under whose administration the old North State is robbed of lands and railroad stock and State bonds to an amount that would appear fabulous in oriental fables. If corroboration were needed for Judge KING's assertion, let the most casual observer look around and see the number of citizens newly acquired in Georgia, almost in any locality. These are both white and black."

It is a popular fallacy among the colored people that they are very slightly interested in the public debt and taxation. These press more immediately upon the whites, but the indirect burden upon the blacks is as great. If a people are relieved from debt and taxes are light and property owners are prosperous, then the laborer finds constant and remunerative employment. But when corruption and extravagance destroy the revenues and taxes eat up the substance of the people there can be no prosperity for employers or laborers. This has been the real cause of the emigration from this State of whites and blacks, and herein lies the reasons why immigrants will not seek our borders. Judge KING, in accounting for the heavy increase of travel over his road, has developed a great political truth which it would be well for our people to heed.

To reform the abuses in our State administration and to inaugurate an honest, just and economical government, would be the best plan to encourage immigration. The ballot-box furnishes the surest remedy to prevent further emigration of our people and the strongest argument to induce others to come. Let men of property and intelligent and industrious laborers feel that we intend to establish a reliable and honest government, around which our own people will cling, and they will listen to our invitations. When we rid ourselves of Radical misrule the fertility of our soil, the salubrity of our climate, the cheapness of our lands, and the wealth of our mines will command the attention which they really merit, but they cannot be discovered under the cloud of debt and taxation which corruption and incapacity have heaped upon us. Let the Presidents of Immigration societies and Land companies induce the members of their organizations to go to the polls in August next and vote for Reform and Retrenchment in our State Government and long steps will be taken towards the inauguration of practical immigration.

New York.

The election for Judges of the Supreme Court in the State of New York has resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by a very large majority. For the first time in a quarter of a century the State, leaving out the vote of the City, has gone Democratic. This has been accomplished in the face of local dissensions of a serious nature. This election demonstrates beyond doubt that New York is reliably Democratic for many years to come. Peunsylvania cannot long withstand the influence of New York and New Jersey, and we look to see the Middle States vote solidly for the Democratic candidate for President in 1872.

A prominent Shipping House of Liverpool writes us to-day, asking if we will engage to furnish them with return freight, if they put on a line of Steamers to carry emigrants direct from Liverpool to Wilmington in our State. All they ask is for us to insure them this, and they will put on a steamer at once.

Here is an opportunity offered for us to ship the products of this good old State direct to Europe, without paying tribute to any of our sister States; who will assist us in bringing this about?

The above is extracted from an advertising letter of B. Kingsland, Secretary of the North Carolina Land Company, as we find it in the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

We think that the enquiry contained in the last paragraph can be easily and satisfactorily answered. Let the line be established and we are sure that the steamers will never remain idle for the want of freight. A steam connection with Europe has long been a cherished desire with some of our leading merchants and we doubt not that they will all do much to favor such an establishment. We have'nt the money with which to build and equip these steamers, or an enterprise of that kind would probably have been long ago inaugurated, but we have the produce with which to load them. A direct communication between our cotton, turpentine and tobacco producing regions and the manufacturing districts of England could not be productive of anything but mutual benefit. Yes, send us the steamships loaded with emigrants and we will return them to you freighted with the wealth of our fields.

Chief Justice Chase.

The health of Chief Justice CHASE is said to be failing so rapidly that it is believed he will be compelled to resign his office.

This is about the time of year for young girls in their gigglehood to be eloping with poor devils with colored moustaches. Several cases are reported within a week. Mothers having such girls on hand, had better watch them extra carefully for a month or so. The season will be over about the middle of June.

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church.

THE RADICAL POW-WOW.

Sudden Conversion of S F. Phillips—Dick Badger Rotates—Gizzard French and Senator Galloway Harmonize.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

HOLDEN RADICAL CONVENTION.—THURSDAY, May 12th 1870.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by W. W. Morgan.

Delegates from the following counties complained that although a list of delegates from each county had been handed to the Reporter of the Standard no notice of them appeared in the published list in that paper, New Hanover, Cumberland, Montgomery, Halifax, Craven, Robeson, and a portion of Lenoir.

Col. Arnold, (colored.) moved that C. L. Cobb, (white,) the hero of Cuban rights, address the convention. (It did not require much persuasion to bring him out, for he was already on the stage practicing positions before he was fairly called on, he spouted awhile and concluded by saying that it was not a matter of choice with him whether a man was white or black, these *damnable distinctions must be done away with.)*

Mr. W. R. Richardson, (white,) moved that the Convention proceed to go into the election of Attorney General, and put in nomination L. P. Olds, (white,) the present incumbent and made a touching appeal (so far as he knew how) to the convention, to sustain the nomination and endorse the selection of the Governor.

Mr. Olds, (white,) came forward and declined the honor of a nomination. (Sour grapes.) Spoke at considerable length in denunciation of Ku-Klux as he termed the Conservative party, and closed by saying that he would support cordially any candidate this Convention or any other republican meeting might nominate, he was a republican and expected to die one, and appealed to Republicans to stand up manfully for the cause and they would come out of the coming contest victors and as pure as refined gold.

The President suspended the pending motion until the Committee on Resolutions had reported.

Mr. Abbott, (white) from the Committee on Resolutions, presented a platform and series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

Mr. Ingram, (white) arose to address the Convention. He desired to know if the allusions made in the resolutions in reference to the late General Assembly were intended as a reflection on that body.

(Voices. Yes it was, yes, yes, yes.)

A general cry was made for the question, poor old Ingram was hushed, and the platform and resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting voice.

Friday Jones obtained the floor and urged the claims of Judge Olds for the office of Attorney General. Mr. Olds' name had been canvassed before the Republican party at another time when he was a candidate for the office of Judge, and through his (Friday's) influence was defeated, because he had not shown his hand. The Republicans did not like to risk any candidate when there was any doubt or uncertainty about his true position, and another man was chosen in his stead. But since that time Judge Olds had shown his hand; he had filled the bill; whenever there was a Republican meeting, night or day, he was sure to be on hand to lend his aid and council; he had been thoroughly tried and was a *fire-proof Republican.* He should now use his influence to secure his nomination to the office of Attorney General; he has been fully tried, is a true Republican, and will "Bring, therefore, fruits meet for repentance."

A. H. Galloway raised the point that Judge Olds declined the nomination, and the discussion of his claims before the Convention was not in order.

The President (john pool, white,) decided that the whole proceedings in reference to this subject was out of order; that the consideration of the merits of any particular candidate could not properly come before the Convention until it had first been decided to go into an election, and that was the question now pending. The question was put and carried unanimously.

W. R. Richardson white, refused to withdraw the name of Judge Olds, and made another *affecting* and *tender* appeal in his behalf, and that of the administration. (No tears were shed unless it was done behind the scenery on the stage.)

Jacob Bowman, white, nominated J. F. Phillips, white, and urged the merits of his candidate in a long and labored speech. (Applause.)

J. C. L. Harris, white, seconded the nomination and appealed to the colored delegates to stand by S. F. Phillips, who was among the first in the State to advocate the right of colored men to testify in Courts. (We are of the opinion that the Hon. B. F. Moore was the first, and among the loud mouthed Radicals in that Convention, there were some who made themselves prominent in denouncing his course.)

W. R. Richardson, white, said, at the urgent request of the Wake county delegation (behind the scenes) he would withdraw the name of the Hon. L. D. Olds, though he did so with great reluctance.

J. C. L. Harris, white, moved that the nomination of Mr. Phillips be declared unanimous by acclamation.

The vote was put and the President (john pool, white,) declared it to be unanimous, though the Reporter heard distinctly, as well as others present, several noes.

Loud and continued calls for Phillips were made, but he was missing, not having up to that date *fallen entirely over.*

T. R. Caldwell, white, said that Mr. Phillips had informed him that he did not wish to appear in the Hall as it might be construed by some that he was exhibiting an over anxiety for the office; he was anxious that some *republican* should be elected, but he did not desire his name to be used in opposition to Mr. Olds, white, Fadger, white, (Rotating Dick,) or any other republican nominee; these were the reasons that kept him from the Hall, and moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Phillips and inform him of his nomination, which motion prevailed.

The President designated as the Committee Messrs T. R. Caldwell, (white,) A. H. Galloway, (Big Yaller,) A. J. Jones, (Cotton White,) and W. F. Henderson, (white windy Billy.)

During the absence of the Committee it was announced that Swain a carpet bagger from Illinois was present, and that it would please the Convention to hear from him. Cries for Swain, but he could not be seen any where.

The President stated that if Mr. Swain was present it would afford the Convention much pleasure to hear from him, when lo! standing at his elbow was *Little Bunk* the valiant, that disappeared some time back, *very mysteriously* from his home and friends, but for the sake of others, we forbear, and throw the mantle of charity over the past, but for his speech, here it is *verbatim* as delivered from the stand.

Mr. President and Friends:—I am glad to say that I am originally from North Carolina and am now a carpet-bagger from Illinois. (Applause.) I love you all. (Applause.) I commanded a brigade during the late war in the United States army, *and did good service.* (Applause.) You have made some nominations here to-day that I have no confidence in, and I would not trust them any further than I could throw a "bull by the tail;" but it is your business, you may vote as you please or think best; I am not interested; I do not live in North Carolina now. Gentlemen, God bless you!

The Committee accompanied by Mr. Phillips entered the hall amid deafening applause.

He was introduced to the audience by Mr. Victor Barringer, (white,) and proceeded to address them, in substance as follows:

Gentlemen, I come before you for the purpose of accepting the nomination you have just tendered me, and I thank you for the compliment. The Attorney Generalship of North Carolina is an office which I feel I had no right to compete for, and I should not have accepted the honor you have conferred upon me, by nominating me as your candidate to fill so important a position if I had had a competitor (a "republican") whose claims to your favor were greater than mine.

I have not heretofore been a Republican, nor have been a member of any party for ten years. Although no Republican, I have been a careful observer of public affairs since the surrender. Early after the surrender it was my intention to co-operate as far as I might be able in the reconstruction of the State, and to my mind the only favorable plan of reconstruction was suggested by the President, and which was sanctioned at least by a portion of his Cabinet. I thought then it was the wisest council to follow, but I was led into error. Later I was convinced that the proper dictatorial power in relation to this great work was the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

As a lawyer he never believed that any legal technicality or quibble of the law would stop reconstruction, and he saw that the assumption of the right to offer a policy of reconstruction by the Executive was usurpation. [Applause.] He thought it was but right to say that while he maintained that Congress was the ruling power in these matters, yet he may have doubted the expediency of some of its measures, though in the main he endorsed them; and with these convictions he did not hesitate to act with the Republican party,—[Long and continued applause.]

So far as the past was concerned, although blunders may have been committed, and there had been, yet they were generally of minor importance, and so far as the great questions and principles of the party were concerned, no blunders had been committed. [Applause.]

In relation to that class who have not heretofore been considered citizens he thought it was the general sentiment of the people of North Carolina, that is so far as the measures relating to them were concerned, that it was best as it is and that there was no disposition to disturb it.

He insisted that the Republican party was the party of the poor man and urged Republicans to have an eye to taxation, as its burthens were laid heavier on that class of people than any other. Lawyers and merchants were taxed, but they put it in their bills and the poor men had no bills to put it in, &c.

J. W. Hood moved that the President appoint a Committee of five from each Congressional District to act as Executive Committees, which was adopted.

Gen. A. Rutherford, white, offered a resolution relating to representation, which was discussed at considerable length and finally, on motion of T. R. Caldwell, was rejected.

ROTATING DICK.

R. C. Badger, white, was called for and responded to the call in a speech of some length, very extreme, (of course, young convert,) he closed by saying he would prove his devotion to the Republican party in the coming campaign, as he intended to urge the claims of his friend Jim Harris, throughout this Congressional District.—(Applause, long and continued.)

BIG INJUN.

G. Z. French, white, made a long and conciliatory speech and endeavored to explain away the indiscretions of his leader (big yaller) which was received with applause and three cheers and a tiger for the New Hanover delegation, Sam Phillips and the Republican party.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock. They met and the remainder of the day was spent in abusing their enemies, Joe Turner and the *Sentinel*, and they adjourned *sine die*, but paraded the streets until near day, making night hideous with their fiendish yells. Let us have peace.

Divorce in High Life.

Society in Philadelphia is gossiping at present over a suit for divorce from bed and board by Mrs. Louisa Koecker, as libellant, against her husband, Dr. Leonard R. Koecker, the well known dentist. They both belong to fine families, and the lady is said to have lately fallen heir to $75,000 in her own right. The parties have been married twenty-four years, have lived most happily together until a short time since, and have three children—two daughters and a son, the daughters being at a convent school in Boston. The principal accusation made by Mrs. Koecker against the Doctor were those of infidelity to his marriage vow; that he was of immoral habits, having his study adorned with improper statuettes and pictures, and is of immoral character. The Doctor denies all these charges, and alleges that the suit originated in a dispute as to the property of the family which he claims to have paid for, but which was made over to his wife at a time when he was in debt. He wished it to be reconveyed to him, and she refused, and there was no end to domestic contention, resulting in a separation and this suit.

A Lamentable Affair.

A heart rending occurrence took place a few days ago in Montgomery county, Md. A young lady, of the most respectable family and possessed of considerable means was engaged to be married to a gentleman in the neighborhood, but the match was opposed and prevented by her family. The lady threatened revenge for their unkindness, and a few weeks ago carried her threat into execution in a terrible manner, by eloping with a negro man formerly a slave of one of the farmers in the vicinity. Nothing was heard of her until a few days ago, when her family received a letter from some town in Massachusetts informing them that she had married the negro. The sad affair has plunged a large circle of friends and relations in the deepest gloom and sorrow.—For many and obvious reasons we withhold the name of this unfortunate and misguided young lady.—Ellicott City *Times.*

A Singular Statement.

The editor of the "Freeman's Journal," alluding to the recent terrible hail storm in Philadelphia, says:

"A friend, long resident in Buenos Ayres, where all kind of furious convulsions are in order, assures us of two facts. One is, that the old Cathedral bell, that echoes all over the city, is rung at every approach of storm. The other fact is, that while there are enough of tempests all around, the city of Buenos Ayres is exempt from disasters of the kind. The service, as it stands, attributes this power to blessed bells over the spirits of the air.

"We believe the words of the service for blessing bells are *true.* We do not like to live out of sound of a consecrated bell.—It grieves us that, so often, after their baptism, they are left as dumb dogs, when they ought to speak."

An "anti-moustache movement" has been started in Boston.

"The Recreative Roosters" is the name of a London club.

Southern Baptist Convention.

On Monday last the Southern Baptist Convention, at Louisville, was chiefly engaged in the consideration of missionary questions. We append detatched paragraphs:

Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Virginia, (President of the Foreign Board) called attention to the vast field opened to the Southern Baptists in China. The other Baptists of the world have left us this field, and our little band of missionaries there are alone so far as Baptists are concerned. He eloquently and ably urged that we should either turn over our missions in China to others or else reinforce them at once and come up to the great work with something like the energy and activity which Christ demands and our ability would permit.

Rev. Dr. Broaddus, of Virginia, had no conscientious scruples about owning the old hunting grounds of the Indians. He believed that the Lord intended that we should have these lands; but he believed that He intended we should cultivate them in order to get the means of sending the gospel to the Indians.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Maryland, argued that the promotion of foreign missions is one of the very best means of promoting our domestic missions.

Dr. Burrows believed that the Baptists of the South are both able and willing to give two hundred thousand dollars to each board. He gave some striking figures to show that the great difficulty is not a lack of either means or ability, but of opportunity. He ably and earnestly called upon the business men of the convention to devise some means of getting at the contributions of the churches.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Nashville, said there was plenty of money in the South. The difficulty was that men had grown cold in religion. There is bitterness in the hearts of brethren towards each other. When it is proposed to let the hearts of all brethren come together *redtapeism comes in to hinder.*

[The speaker was called to order and the call was sustained.]

Dr. Skinner went on to discuss the possibility of God inspiring men to engage in foreign missions work. If we want missions to succeed we must love our brethren here, and our Northern brethren, and our Baptist brethren everywhere.

[He was again called to order, and the call was sustained.]

Dr. S. didn't know whether it was not his duty to go on a foreign mission, and the duty of the oldest brethren to go. He was ready to go if selected. He didn't know but Brother Poindexter and Brother Jeter should go.

The following is the new Foreign Mission Board, located in Richmond.

President—J L Burrows.

Vice Presidents—Hiram Woods, Maryland, J L Curry, Virginia, B Furman, South Carolina, W M Wingate, North Carolina, Henry McDonald, Kentucky, Moses Green, Arkansas, C M Irvin, Georgia, J T Williams, Missouri, F Courtney, Louisiana, S Henderson, Alabama, William Howard, Texas, J S Baker, Florida, J M Lewis, Mississippi, Matt Hillsman, Tennessee.

Corresponding Secretary—J B Taylor.

Treasurer—Edwin Wortham.

Recording Secretary—Wm H Gwathmey.

Auditor—C T Wortham.

Board of Managers—J B Jeter, A B Clark, A Snead, H K Ellyson, A G Wortham, A E. Dickinson, C H Winston, J F Keesee, J B Watkins, Wellington Goddin, John C Williams, J A Chamblis, T J. Evans, N W Wilson, J R Garlick.

DOMESTIC AND INDIAN MISSION BOARD, LOCATED IN MARION, ALA.

President—W H McIntosh.

Vice Presidents—J W M Waryland, Maryland, W Hooper, North Carolina, M P Lowry, Mississippi, E T Winkler, South Carolina, E S Dulin, Missouri, C K Winston, Tennessee. E L Compere, Arkansas, H W Dodge, Virginia, P H Lundar, Alabama, R H Browne, Louisiana, J H DeVotie, Georgia, H C Clarke, Texas, Green Clay Smith, Kentucky, W H Fiquet.

Corresponding Secretary—M T Sumner.

Recording Secretary—W H Fixuet.

Treasurer—J B Lovelace.

Auditor—S H Fowlkes.

Board of Managers—J F Bailey, Porter King, C C Huckabee, L C Tutt, J Moore, W T McAllister, D R Lide, E A Blunt, A J Battle, W W Wilkerson, S R Freeman, E Q Thornton, I B Vaiden, J H Lee, A B Goodhue and T J Dill.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD, LOCATED IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

President—S H Ford.

Vice-Presidents—J C Carpenter, Louisiana, B Manly, South Carolina, A F Crane, Maryland, W S Webb, Mississippi, W D Mayfield, Arkansas, J T Williams, Missouri, W T Brantley, Georgia, George Hunt, Kentucky, B W Justice, North Carolina, F M Law, Texas, A P Abell, Virginia, Joseph Shackelford, Alabama.

Treasurer—S C Rogers.

Recording Secretary—J L Norton.

Auditor—E G Wicker.

Corresponding Secretary—T C Teasdale.

Board of Managers—J R Graves, A Hatchett, D E Burns, Marcus Cooper, W S Taylor, G W Norton, M W Phillips, J L Verser, N S Bruce, P S Jones, James Beattie, S M Jobe, R G Craig, C V Voorhies, W D Andrews, Dr J C Rogers.

Humors of Registration.

An aged colored man came up to his voting place upon crutches, seemingly with great difficulty. The prescribed formula: "How old are you?" was asked, when the old man was thrown into much perplexity. Recovering himself, however, he muttered in an undertone, which was overheard:

"Well, how ole is my ole massa?"

It so happened that a gentleman was standing by well acquained with him who promptly answered:

"Your old Master is about fifty-five years of age."

"Well, how ole is ole missus?"

"She is forty-five years old."

"An' Miss Sally?"

"Thirty-five, perhaps, next fall."

"An' young mises?"

"Nineteen this coming August."

"Well, I'se older den all put togedder, for I knows when dey all was born."

It is needless to say that the old man was passed, amid the good feeling of all present.—Petersburg *Index.*

Good Negro Sense.

The editor of the Maysville (Tenn.) Republican, the only paper in that State edited and published by a colored man, in a recent article says of the Radicals:

"They are men who want office; are malicious and want revenge; people who want to increase the colored man's enemies, and make a break in the friendship now existing between the negro man and his late owners. They are the demagogues, unprincipled and corrupt politicians; men who want an army of soldiers to saddle more expense upon our State, in order to do their dirty work under bayonet protection; in a word, extreme Radicals. We entreat the men of our race not to be blinded and fooled. Be free, and not the slaves of miserable guides without judgment, conscience, or honesty."

A "Republican form of government" at the South, as construed by the vocabulary of Congress, means a government of which the forms are all Radical and the officials all rascals.—Amador (Cal.) *Dispatch*

A Raging Princess—The Story of a Necklace.

The Crown Princess of Prussia, Victoria's eldest daughter, inherits more of her mother's traits than any of her other descendants, among which is a jealous virtue not to be despised, and something of a temper. She recently went to her jeweller to buy a diamond necklace, and selected a very beautiful one, something quite new, but noticed that the head of the establishment, who, of course, was serving her, tried in vain to suppress a peculiar smile. The Princess, always excitable, flushed up and asked haughtily if there was any reason why she could not purchase the necklace she had selected. "It already belongs to your Royal Highness," the shopkeeper was startled into replying, "though I was not authorized to let your Royal Highness know it, It was ordered some time ago." "Who ordered it—the Prince?" "Oh, now I see! My birthday is in a few days; no doubt he intends this as his birth-day gift. Be sure you do not mention my visit here, and I shall say nothing to the Prince." The Princess was touched by the thoughtful compliment from her husband, who, in those days, was neither noted for his thoughtfulness nor his tenderness, and eagerly awaited her birthday in silence.

The morning came, and numberless *cadeaux*, according to German custom, were carried into her bed chamber, among them one that bore her husband's handwriting on the covering. She tore off the wrappings trembling, almost weeping, and refusing assistance. The little casket contained a very handsome diamond *bracelet*—no necklace. What could it mean?—Like the Queen, the Princess Royal is a martyr to jealous rage, and her fury may be imagined. But to discover what she was determined to learn she hid her rage, saying to herself "a necklace like that would only be a fitting *cadeau* to some one who goes to Court—I shall see it!" And she did. At the next Court ball the searching eyes of the Crown Princess did not permit any one to pass unnoticed. At last there entered a young and beautiful lady—a well known belle; she wore that necklace! The eyes of Her Royal Highness flashed as though giving back the light of the diamonds when her glance rested upon it. She walked deliberately up to the lady and asked her, in a tone quite audible to those near, "Who gave you that necklace?" The lady colored crimson, hesitated, stammered, and failed to reply.—"*Who* made you a present of those exquisite diamonds?" demanded the Princess, varying her question. The lady now quite confident from the manner of the Crown Princess that she knew the donor, and there was no mercy to be expected, stood silent. "It was given to you by the Crown Prince of Prussia, *my husband!*—Deny it if you can—but you cannot. I now leave this palace, and I will never more enter it until you have been openly forbidden to do so." With that she swept out of the *salon.* Of course the fair necklace-wearer was then and there dismissed in disgrace.

The Wrong Jones.

A United States pension agent has been favored with the following juicy letter from one of the Jones family, who, though a crippled soldier, chivalrously declines to become a pensioner upon the Government:

WETUMPKA, ALA., March 26, 1870.

Dear Sir:—I am just in receipt of your circular dated the 24th November, 1869, inclosing blank to be filled by me as an "Invalid Pensioner" upon the Government of the United States. I am, unfortunately, an invalid, having lost my right leg at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., while in the service of the then Confederate States (34th Ala. reg't, Co. F,) but up to this time, am pleased to state, I am not a "pensioner" upon any government. On the contrary, I am now laboring daily, on one leg, to assist in paying pensions to those who shot the other off. Not being able to use the papers sent me, and not knowing any William Jones in this county, formerly a member of the 20th Mass. Vols., I reinclose them to you.

Hoping that you will succeed in finding the *true* and *loyal* William Jones,

With affectionate regard for yourself and your government, I remain, truly, &c.

WM. JONES.

P. S. Should you find that *your* Bill Jones lives in Elmore, couldn't you fix it with the Government so that I can pay him his pension myself, taking his receipt as a voucher against the internal revenue man, Strawback? This arrangement would be safer and more convenient for both the Joneses, and, perhaps, for the Government.

N. B. It is highly probable that the William Jones of whom you are in search is a "*Fifteenth Amendment*" (as Massachusetts filled her quotas in the United States Army during the late war mostly from that class of population,) and has gone to assist in "reconstructing" our sister State, Mississippi. We may expect him to return to Alabama, however, in time to take part in *our* fall elections; and, though an "invalid," he will be able to vote in several counties. W. J.

A Corn Doctor Interviewed.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune called upon a corn doctor the other day, and obtained some information concerning the corns of distinguished people.

"Doctor," he asked, "Do any of the great politicians come here?"

"Yes, all of them. There's a corn I cut off of the little toe of Grant after Lee's surrender. It's the only wound he ever received in the war; and I've been offered twenty-five dollars for it. There's one of Geo. H. Thomas, a little fellow, and here are the principal scars of Sheridan, McClellan, Lincoln, the whole set. It's the only collection in the United States."

I was now getting down to business; and I put out this question for a feeler:

"Doctor what sort of a foot has Grant?"

"A solid sort of a edifice," said the doctor. "He's well sot on his *astragali*, but horseback-riding has given him a pigeon-toed tendency. When he stands up and ain't thinking, the axes of his feet, if prolonged, pass through each other a rod ahead of him. He's a better officer than an ossifier, and his shoemaker has taken a spite against me, so that he don't bear but one crop of corns a year. When old General Halleck was at the head of the army, he walked about so much, devising strategy, that he bore an entire new set every six weeks. He was fruitful as a tomato-vine. Some men run as naturally to chalk as a school-boy to a black board. Others are so stingy that a glove never pinches them. But, I hear steps, as of a man limping in the next room, and I presume it is one of the Pennsylvania delegation whose toes the tariff has abraded."

New York Industrial Exhibition.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The new Industrial Exhibition Company have appointed a committee to select a site for the proposed Palace of Industry either in this city, Westchester county, or on Long or Staten Island. The building will be of iron and glass, two stories below ground, and seven above, and will be five times as large as the former Crystal Palace. The capital of the company is $7,000,000, part of which is already subscribed.

Wisconsin has had an eruption of smooth-shelled mud turtles two feet long.

Another man has just shot another man at Chicago, through jealousy of another woman.

STATE NEWS.

The Salisbury Gas Light Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the earnings of the past year.

PROF. DONALDSON, tight rope walker, was to have astounded the natives of Raleigh, yesterday.

The Episcopal ladies of Statesville are endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of another church building.

POLITICAL.—Hon. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

THE *Sentinel* states that a number of Federal soldiers were present during the Memorial Services, in that city, on the 10th instant, who behaved very becomingly and manifested much interest in the ceremonies.

Mr. Geo. W. Williams, of the firm of G. W. Williams & Co., one of the most prosperous business houses in Charleston, S. C., was a Burke (N. C.) county farmer's son and has made his own way, entirely in life.

The Conservatives of the Sixth Congressional District are to meet at Statesville, on June 2nd, to nominate a candidate for Congress. It is proposed that a Legislative Nomination Meeting be held at the same time and place.

Campbell Mitchell, colored, from Granville county, under the influence of bad whiskey, made an indiscriminate attack with a knife on several peacable citizens of Washington, N. C., on last Monday. He was attacked and brought down by a blow from a rock on the head, producing an ugly wound. Proper medical attendance was given him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Standard* learns that on the 13th, while the train at full speed was turning a curve between Graham and Company Shops, a young boy, name unknown attempted to cross the track, and fell, the train passing over and killing him instantly. No blame can be attached to the engineer.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JR.—The Standard says that this young man, the second son of Senator Douglas of Illinois, who has been living a short time with his cousin, Judge Settle, in Rockingham county, has been honored by Gov. Holden with the commission of Major of the 70th Regiment N. C. Militia.

Mr. R. C. Branch, of Wake, who was shot at by a band of negroes while putting out the flames about to consume his barn, which they had fired, writes to the Raleigh *Sentinel* that he knows five of the negroes engaged in the business. He regards it as useless to prosecute as Governor Holden will pardon his fellow-leaguers, as he did Bill Beattie, convicted of stealing Wyatt Holleman's mule. He advises his neighbors to insure their lives and property and go armed.

GRAVE OF A NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIER.—The following letter received last evening explains itself:

RICE'S DEPOT, SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, }
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA., }
May 9th, 1870. }

Editor Petersburg Index:

DEAR SIR—In the skirmish between the Confederates and Federals, April 6th, 1865, near Rice's Depot, John A. Pettigrew, Company A, 13th N. C. Vols., was mortally wounded. He was carried to Mrs. Mottley's near the scene of the conflict, in an insensible condition, and died that night. He was buried and his grave marked by the writer of this notice. The name, company, and regiment, I learnt from a son who visited him before the Confederates left the then contested lines, but the duties of a soldier triumphing over the feelings of a son, he left his father promising to return, and as he did not, I suppose he was killed. I write this that his family may know the place of his remains. It will, no doubt, be a source of gratification to them, and do not doubt it will be a source of pleasure to you to do what you can to bring the above facts to the notice of a soldier's family, whose life was the assurance he gave of his fidelity to the cause. You will please publish this notice, or as much as much as you think proper, and request North Carolina papers to copy.

Respectfully,
B. H. CARTER,
Rice's Depot, South-Side Railroad,
Prince Edward County, Va.

INTERESTING STATEMENT!—JUDGE CANNON AND THE LOYAL LEAGUE!—"A MAN AND A BROTHER" TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.—Here is something about one of our Radical Judges that cannot fail to interest his friends. We have always thought Cannon a gun of small calibre, and have wondered how he came to be taken up even by the Radical party.

But if he was really as ardent a worker in the *black* republican ranks, as the following letter shows, our surprise is at an end:

JACKSON COUNTY, N. C., May 7, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—In Justice te the people of my race, I feel it my duty to let all persons, irrespective of color, know the manner in which I was led into the so-called Union League party. In the Spring of 1867, myself and many other colored persons were at a Religious Meeting on Scott's Creek, on the Sabbath day. At the close of Worship, we were notified by the Minister, to meet him and Judge Cannon, on a certain mountain near Wm. Love's premises, for the purpose of joining the Union League, getting "our mule, 40 acres of land," &c. We all met at the place appointed. Judge Cannon, after a short comment, explaining the object of the meeting, in that lonely and dense thicket, proceeded to administer the oath of the League party to myself and many others, with the promise of "a mule and 40 acres of land." Now my advice to all my colored friends is to come out of the foul party, and let the good people know you are determined to get your mule and 40 acres of land, by the sweat of your brow. So farewell Union League.

I was close by the Judges side, till he reached the *bench*, then it was "root hog or die."

his
MONROE X LOVE, (Col'd.)
mark,

Attested by
W. B. ALLEN,
D. W. BRYSON.—*Asheville Citizen.*

The census takers for the State have all been appointed and the names will be announced in a few days.

ON DIT—That J. B. Whitaker, of Goldsboro,' is to be one of the Radical candidates for the Legislature from Wayne county.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says that Mr. George W. Griswold, of that town, has shipped upwards of one thousand quarts of strawberries this season.

The Conservatives of Wayne county are working earnestly. The "Wayne county Anti-Radical Club" bids fair to prove a complete success and to accomplish much good.

From the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* we learn that A. C. Davis, of Beaufort, has been appointed by Gov. Holden as Colonel of the militia of Carteret county, in place of Wm. A. Moore, resigned.

The *Standard* learns that about 10,000 colored men, employed on the Western N. C. Railroad, have gone South, and gets frightened at the loss of so many Radical votes. Havn't your fears misled you, Mr, *Standard*? And have you *naught* made a mistake in the above figures?

The Charlotte *Observer* says: "Col. H. C. Jones, the popular Senator from this county in the State Senate, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the young ladies of the Charlotte Female Institute at the approaching Commencement in June."

Two white women, Geneva Moris and Agnes Brown, both disreputable characters, attacked another white woman of the same class, named Mattie Bray, at a house of ill-fame in Raleigh, on Sunday night last, stabbing her very severely in several places.

Messrs. Wm. G. Morisey, Thos. S. Kenan and John Hughes, District Committee, have named Goldsboro, and Wednesday, June 22d, as the place and time for holding a Convention of the Conservative voters of the Second Congressional District.

VALUABLE TIMBER.—The Norfolk *Journal* says: The steamer Croatan, Capt. John Parks, from Tull's Creek, N. C., having in tow a raft of timber four thousand feet in length, and twenty feet in width, to be towed to Philadelphia, via the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, arrived here yesterday. This raft was gotten up by Captain Daring, for Messrs. Harnley & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, and contains some valuable timber for building purposes.

The Charlotte Democrat says: "The large steam distillery of Groot & Co., near this city, was seized last week by some one or more of the revenue officers. We do not know of our own knowledge the cause of the seizure, but it is said that it was in consequence of some informality of proceeding, and not for willful violation of the law. We are informed that this distillery within the past year has paid forty or fifty thousand dollars tax to the Government

A MAN AND BROTHER—NOT QUITE.—E. Jackson, of Newbern, a reconstructed individual of color, and a delegate to the late Radical gathering at Raleigh, writes a communication to the *Sentinel*, complaining of the manner in which he was lately treated at Rutjes' hotel, in Raleigh. It seems that he approached the bar of that establishment and called for a drink, but it was refused him. He complained of this to Judge Thomas, but that individual would not help him. He then found a friend in W. T. Clarke. ex-Confederate Colonel and at present Radical Judge, and that individual, to test the matter, entered the bar (arm in arm, we presume) with some of his colored confreres and called for drinks for the crew. But he was also refused, and now, as a *dernier resort*, Jackson appeals, through the *Sentinel*, for a little more reconstruction.

DIED.

Near Smithville, N. C., May 12th, 1870, Mrs. SALLIE WESCOTT, widow of George Wescott and daughter of J. C. Swain, aged 36 years. She was a woman of rare worth; for twenty years an humble, consistent member of the M. E. Church South. Gentle, unobtrusive and pure minded, her life was a living sermon, impressing those about her with the beauty of the religion she professed. At one o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., peacefully as a babe sinking to slumber, she fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." Four dear children, a kind father, a fond sister and brother, with a large circle of friends, are left to mourn the departed. May God bless and guide the bereaved ones to that home where there is no more death, where there will be no more parting scenes, where they shall never more see a loved one droop and die—but where is life eternal. JOHN E. THOMPSON.

Address of the Bishops.

To the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South:

BELOVED BRETHREN—We would join you in devout thanksgiving to God that another quadrennial session of your body has occurred. Representing as you do, all parts of our wide field of labor, conversant with their conditions and wants, and invested with authority over the whole Church, we beg respectfully to remind you of the importance of prayerful, vigilant and impartial attention to the duties of your delicate and responsible position. We trust that the subjects which may be brought before you will be discussed and decided as in the immediate presence of God, and with direct reference to the welfare of the whole Church.

With profound emotion we announce to you that since your last session our venerable and beloved colleague, Joshua Soule, has departed this life. His death occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, March 6th, 1867, in the 87th year of his life, and 70th year of his itinerant ministry. In many respects Bishop Soule was a remarkable man. At the time of his death he was, probably, the oldest travelling preacher in America, if not in the world; and was thus the connecting link between the Methodism of Wesley and Asbury and that of the present day. Throughout his whole ministerial life he was eminently devoted to God, and employed exclusively in the service of the Church; often filling positions of the highest responsibility and always honorably and usefully. His mind was clear and vigorous, his deportment dignified, and his course was marked by consistency, purity and unswerving fidelity to principle. Whether viewed as a man, a Christian or a minister, or as filling the highest office in the Church for forty-three years, his character deserves to be held in the highest esteem and his memory to be perpetuated in the history of the Church. We devoutly thank God for such a man, and for the gifts and grace which rendered his eventful life so useful, his declining years and closing day so beautifully serene, so sublimely triumphant.

HARMONY AND CHURCH POLICY.

We rejoice also to report that the greatest unity and harmony exists thoughout the whole connection. It has been truly said "Methodists all over the world are one in doctrine;" so that however widely scatttered and differing in other respects they present the peculiarity of agreeing cordially in the great doctrines of Christianity. And as the members of communion are a unit in faith, so also there is scarcely any disagreement among them as to our Church polity. Their prevalent desire is that both be preserved—the former intact, the latter, if altered at all, to be modified so far only as to make it more effective in accomplishing the original purposes of Methodism. This is seen in the fact that we have quietly passed what is justly regarded in all forms of government a great crisis, in the adoption of a new element in our system. We alluded to the introduction of Lay representation into the Annual and General Conferences. This important change in our economy was not a peace offering, rendered necessary for the preservation of the unity and peace of the church from the attacks of a dissatisfied and refractory membership, but was proposed and effected by the nearly unanimous voice of the ministry, and the acquiescence of the laity, both believing that the time had fully come when it would enhance the effectiveness of the church and the glory of Christ.

In attestation of the approval of the whole Church of the measure, we are gratified to see in this body so large a number of lay delegates, representing the intelligence, piety and strength of the connection. We are sure that we express the feelings of their clerical associates and of the entire church in welcoming them to their seats, and we shall gladly share with them the labors and responsibilities of this chief council of the church.

It may not be amiss in this connection to suggest that excessive legislation is too common in all deliberative bodies. Laws and usages, generally understood and approved, should not be changed hastily; or if changed at all only from a conviction of the greater utility of the change. Nor is it prudent to alter even a recent enactment until it is practically demonstrated to be necessary to do so. This caution we would respectfully apply to the regulations under which lay representation has been introduced. Would it not be judicious to learn by experience what modification, if any, may be necessary, rather than risk the success of the system by hasty attempts to improve it.

FAMILY RELIGION.

We invite your attention, specially, to the subject of Family Religion and the Christian training of children. Its importance cannot be over-estimated. Regular family worship, morning and night, accompanied with the consecutive reading of the Scriptures, is so morally fit, reasonable and salutary, that to us it seems strange that the heads of Christian families can feel guiltless in neglecting it.—While we rejoice in the greatly increased interest exhibited in behalf of Sunday Schools, we are sure that there can be no substitute for religious training in the family. The impress, whether for good or evil, by family instruction and example is indelible. In the Home-circle is found a domestic and Patriarchal Church; the training school of the kingdom of Christ; the pledge and foretaste of the bliss of the kingdom above.

Indulgence in worldly and fashionable diversions is another great enemy of earnest piety which is invading the church, and threatening to estrange our children from us. Dancing, in particular, whatever plausible excuses may be pleaded for it, is destructive to the growth, not to say the very existence, of spiritual religion in those who delight to indulge in it. Generally, it is a species of "reveling" condemned and forbidden by the word of God, and its tendency is evil only.

In immediate connection with the spiritual welfare of the church, the great and only effectual remedy for most, if not all, our deficiencies as a Christian people, is an increase of inward, genuine, scriptural holiness. We fear that the doctrine of Perfect Love, which casts out fear and purifies the heart, and is the "measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," as taught in the Bible and explained and enforced in our standards, as a distinct and practicable attainment, is too much overlooked and neglected. This was a prominent theme in the discourses of our fathers, and alike in their private conversations as in their public ministrations, they urged religious people to "go on to this perfection" of sanctifying love. The revivals which followed their ministry were not superficial. Their genuineness and power were proved by the holy lives and triumphant deaths of the converts.—If we would be like them in power and usefulness, we must resemble them in holy consecration. Nothing is so much needed at the present time, throughout all these lands, as a general and powerful revival of scriptural holiness.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

The inadequate support furnished, in many parts of the Connection, to the preachers regularly engaged in the pastoral work, and the consequences which must follow if this evil be not remedied, will not fail to be noticed by you. We must perpetuate an itinerant ministry separated to the holy office, and consecrated to the care of souls; with all of time and thought and energy devoted to their sole and appropriate work. But to enable them to do this the church must make provision for a proper supply of their wants. While it affords us pleasure to say that in most of our wide fields of operations there has been witnessed a decided improvement, yet there is no doubt of the fact that in some sections there is still a great amount of negligence in raising the means of support, and of consequent privation and suffering among the preachers. Do not the members of the church need to be especially instructed and trained in this class of religious obligations?

Our attention has been of late years arrested by the inadequate supply of young men offering themselves to the work of the ministry, either for the home or the foreign missionary work. May we not assume that Christ, the Redeemer of all men, the Intercessor for all, does call men to the holy office, in numbers sufficient to the demands of His cause in the world? The fault must be with us. How soon would an increase of piety and zeal in the church supply the remedy for this deficiency? What can be done to arouse our whole communion to united, fervent prayer to "the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into His vineyard?

You will consider, of course, with great care, the whole Sunday School interest, which, we are happy to say, has assumed a magnitude and importance never before known in the history of the Southern Methodist church. We think you may find it practicable to adopt measures that will secure a uniform scheme of instruction, which texts furnished at our own publishing house, together with the enlargment of the Sunday School Visitor, and possibly, in addition to that paper, the publication of a monthly journal adapted to teachers and the older classes of pupils. It is very desirable that there should be an improvement both in the character and price of the books prepared for the use of Sunday school libraries. We commend the appointment of a suitable person to be specially entrusted with the oversight of these vital interests.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, dear brethren, we pray earnestly that the plentiful enrichment of the "spirit of power and of love and of a sound mind," may rest upon you in all the deliberations and decisions of the present session—the first of the kind, in the annals of Methodism. Could we take you up the shining mount of vision and show you the vast and grand Future before the Methodist Episcopal Church South; the sublime possibilities which await the development in the ages to come, and which as their condition, ask for unswerving fidelity to Christ and the solemn trust He has placed in your hands for the world, you would need no loftier inducement to the patient, resolute, prayerful discharge of the duties imposed upon you as representatives of the entire Church. That the Divine counsel may guide you in all things, is our devout and constant prayer.

J. O. ANDREW,
R. PAINE,
C. F. PIERCE,
H. H. KATANAUGH,
W. M. WIGHTMAN,
E. M. MARVIN,
D. S. DOGGETT,
H. N. MCTYEIRE.

Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1870.

Unsubstantial Evidence.

The principal evidence against a respectable citizen at Mansfield, Ohio, named Robinson, suspected of murdering his mistress, is that marks of teeth on her arm correspond with his teeth in size. But the cast of another man's teeth having been found to fit the marks, this evidence becomes still more unsubstantial.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BOLTON—THE WORKS OF THE GREEN SWAMP COMPANY ENTIRELY DESTROYED.—We regret to announce that the extensive works of the Green Swamp Company, at Bolton, Brunswick County, on the line of the W., C. & A. R. R., and some 27 miles from Wilmington, were yesterday desroyed by fire, together with a large amount of material and manufactured articles then on hand.

The fire was purely accidental, some shavings near the furnace having become ignited during a momentary absence of the engineer, yesterday, about 1 o'clock. The flames spread very rapidly and soon the entire works were desroyed, together with a large number of shingles and all of the timber at hand.

Some of the telegraph poles were burned and the rail road track was slightly injured, but the latter was speedily repaired, no detention to the trains having been caused thereby.

These facts reach us by means of passengers arriving in this city on the 10.30 train last night, but we are unable to gain any further particulars. We refrain, therefore, from any statement in regard to the amount of the loss, until our next issue. Mr. Bannister, President of the Company, left last night for the scene of the disaster and on his return here this evening, we hope to learn all of the facts relative to the matter.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN ROBESON.—From a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, per the W., C. & R. R. R., we learn that on Sunday last, while an old gentleman named Pullman, residing near Ash pole, in Robeson county, was absent at Church, no one having been left at home, a party of thieves, said to be colored, broke open his house and completely rifled it of everything valuable, that could be easily moved. They were discovered by a neighbor who mounted a horse and hastened to the church to inform Mr. Pullman of the fact but, on that gentleman's arrival home, the robbers had made their escape, with their booty,. Endeavors, unsuccessful thus far, are being made to unearth the rascals.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

SENATE.—The day was devoted to the discussion of the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment.

The Senate is in session to-night on the anti-polygamy bill.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed allowing honorably discharged soldiers to enter quarter sections in alternate sections of public lands on the lines of railroads.

The morning hour was occupied in discussing the bill to restore navigation and commerce.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up, and pending its discussion the House adjourned.

The House is in session to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LeFranc secured a patent for his Ramie machine to-day. Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, and other experts have taken great interest in the machine. The general opinion is that it meets the necessities of the case.

This evening's *Star* has the following:

"THE DOWNING DE MORTIE WEDDING—HOW IS THIS.—One Lloyd H. McCabe publishes a card in the Newport (Rhode Island) *News* stating that Rennie de Mortie, about to be married to a daughter of Geo. T. Downing, the wealthy colored caterer in this city, was married to his, McCabe's, sister in Newport by the Rev. E. H. Malcom in 1864, and that his wife is still living and in Newport and whom he deserted a year or two after marriage; that he is no Frenchman but a negro, and formerly a slave. He says that the necessary documents have already been forwarded to Washington for a stay of proceedings."

Notwithstanding this publication the wedding will come off as announced at Mr. Downing's residence this evening at 8 o'clock, Rev. J. V. Lewis of St. John's Church, P. E., officiating, and will be strictly private.

Mr. Downing says that the statements about De Mortie having another wife are false.

Attorney-General Hoar has decided that Internal Revenue officers may be considered as informers in cases of fraud against the government and receive the moieties which other informers would be entitled to, except where the information is obtained through certain processes of law which are mentioned in the decision.

Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley partially settled their old Surratt difficulty by a personal collision to-day. Bradley struck Fisher with a cane, when they clinched and after a sharp rough and tumble, were saperated.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 18.

There were twenty-three bidders for gold to day at 14¾ to 14 79-100. The total bid was for three millions sixty-five thousand. The awards will amount to one million at 14 70-100 to 14 79-100.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, May 18.

Gov. Bard of Idaho is on his way to Washington. It is stated that he will resign and return to Georgia for the purpose of aiding in defeating Gov. Bullock and his policy.

From Canada.

TORONTO, May 18.

The Daily Telegraph of this morning says:

We are pleased to learn that the Washington Government has issued instructions that our ships shall allowed to pass through the Sault St. Marie canal with all their cargoes except munitions of war.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, May 18.

The valuable statnary in Christ Church, Oxford, was recently removed during the night and burnt into lime. The press is severe against the perpetrators of this outrage.

The evening edition of the Times has the following details of the contest: "Both yachts were becalmed for a long time. The Cambria, which was winner for the first twenty miles of the race, beat to windward and weathered the Sappho under Bouchurch Cliff, and between there and St. Catharines, tacked to windward of her fourteen times successively. The Sappho, from her greater length, forereached and weathered on the Cambria, doubling the mark forty seconds ahead. Here the interest in the race ended. The mark steamer had to take the Cambria in tow as she drifted with the tide. A good breeze prevailed for the first score of miles. The struggle for the weather position caused considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time.

PARIS, May 18.

The *La Marseilaise* has been condemned for offense against the Emperor and for exciting hatred and contempt for the government.

The author of the article specified has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of five thousand francs.

The managing editor has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year with a fine of one thousand francs.

The tribunal also decreed the suspension of the publication of the *La Marseillaise* for two months.

NEW YORK, May 19—Noon.

Stocks irregular. Government securities steady. Gold steady at 114¾. Money easy at 4@5 ℔ premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 110¼; short, 109¾. Bonds 112¼. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, old, 63½; new, 55½ Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 69½; new, 70 asked. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 75½ Levee sixes 74½; eights, 92. Alabama eights, ex-coupons, 102 asked; fives, 75. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 95½. North Carolina sixes, ex coupons, old, 48½; new, 25½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 94; new 83¼.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and in buyers favor. Corn dull and declining. Mess Pork heavy at $29 62 to $29 75. Lard heavy at 16 to 16¼ cents. Cotton firmer at 23 to 23½ cents—sales of 1,100 bales. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40 to 40½ cents. Rosin firm at $2 10 to $2 12½ for strained. Freights dull.

Thrice Armed!

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effect whatever. In dyspepsia and liver complaint all the fluids and humors of the body are more or less infected, and the bowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients and antiseptic ingredients. The finest laxatives and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination, the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization returns to its natural condition, under a course of the Bitters is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well balanced preparation. As a general rule the bowels are more subject to irregularities, and the fluids more liable to become vitiated in spring and summer than in winter, and hence the Bitters are especially valuable as a spring and summer alterative, corrective and invigorant. At all seasons where the seeds of intermittent fevers infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

WALTHAM
Watches.

THE EXTENSIVE USE OF THESE WATCHes for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch, merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks, than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufactory of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those Living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co., - - - Waltham, Mass.
Amn. Watch Co - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co.,
Crescent St., - - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co., - - Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co. - - - Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett, - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
William Ellery, - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co., - - - - Waltham, Mass.

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.
A descriptive circular giving much useful information sent to any address on application.
No watches retailed by the Company.
Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.

Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.

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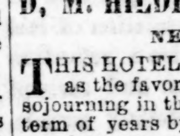
"New York Hotel."
721 Broadway

D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Proprietors.
NEW YORK CITY.

THIS HOTEL, so widely and popularly known as the favorite resort of Southerners while sojourning in this city, has been released for a term of years by its present proprietors, and is now in process of thorough renovation. No expense will be spare to render it, as in days of yore, an agreeable house for its patrons.

The proprietors, while tendering their sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received, beg leave to assure their guests that in the future the Hotel will retain its former well deserved reputation.

may 1 184—eodd2mw2m*



MANDOOD:
How Lost! How Restored!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price, 6 cts.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York; Postoffice Box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cts.

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Curren'.

Article	Price
BEESWAX, lb	30 @ 32
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	2 25 @ 2 75
New	2 75 @ 3 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,	
Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	18 @ 20
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,	
Java	30 @ 35
Laguayra	23 @ 26
Rio	19 @ 24
St. Domingo	25 @ 28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @ 21
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 21
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ℔ yd	22 @ 24
Dundee	00 @ 33
Flax	26½@ 27
Double Anc'r	27 @ 00
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @ 10
CORN MEAL,	
℔ bushel	1 45 @ 1 50
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting,	
℔ yard	12 @ 16
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 00 @ 2 15
FEATHERS,	
℔ lb	65 @ 75
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	28 00 @30 00
No. 2	00 00 @00 00
No. 3	00 00 @00 00
Mullets	7 00 @10 00
Herring,	
East	8 00 @ 9 00
N.C.roe	9 00 @12 50
do cut	8 00 @10 00
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @ 10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern	
Family	0 00 @10 00
Superfine	5 50 @ 6 00
Fine	5 50 @ 5 75
Ex. Super	6 00 @ 6 25
NORTH CAROLINA,	
Family	8 00 @ 8 50
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 25
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 00
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Per ton	85 00 @00 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	0 00 @ 1 45
Oats	80 @ 90
Peas, Cow	1 75 @ 1 80
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00
Carolina	6½@ 8
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green	5 @ 7
Dry	14 @ 15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 50
Northern	1 20 @ 1 40
IRON, ℔ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ℔ ton.	120 00@125 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)	
Whiskey	1 35 @ 2 25
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50
LUMBER, (River,	
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @17 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00

Article	Price
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	0 00 @ 1 40
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	38 @ 42
do bbls	43 @ 45
Sugar house	30 @ 33
do bbls	30 @ 35
Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.	
Virgin new	0 00 @ 3 25
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 55
Hard	0 00 @ 1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl.	1 30 @ 1 40
Tar, in ordr	1 50 @ 1 60
Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5 50
do No. 1	2 50 @ 3 50
do No. 2	1 65 @ 1 75
do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 50
Spirits Turpentine,	
℔ gal	00 @ 36
NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Cut	5 25 @ 5 50
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene	40 @ 42½
PEA NUTS,	1 30 @ 2 00
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush	1 30 @ 1 50
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	18 @ 19
Middlings	18 @ 17
Shoulders	16½@ 16
Hog round	18 @ 17
Western Bacon.	
Hams	17 @ 20
Middlings	18 @ 18½
Shoulders	15 @ 15½
Lard, N. C.	17 @ 18
do North'rn	15 @ 18½
Butter, N. C.	25 @ 30
do North'rn	35 @ 42
Cheese	16 @ 20
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
City Mess	00 00 @33 00
Thin "	00 00 @00 00
Prime,	00 00 @00 00
Rump	28 00 @30 00
SALT, Alum, per bag 2 bush.	1 50 @2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @ 1 50
from store	0 00 @ 1 60
American	1 50 @ 1 55
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
Cuba	12 @ 13
Porto Rico	12 @ 13
C	12½@ 13
B	13½@ 14
A	14 @ 14½
Crushed	15 @ 15½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	
Northern,	6½@ 10
Wilmington,	
Ext. Family,	10½@ 11
Family	10 @ 10
Chemical,	0 @ 8
Pale	8 @ 9
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Common	2 50 @ 3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping	10 00 @10 50
Mill, prime	7 50 @ 8 00
Mill Fair	6 00 @ 7 00
Mill, inferior to ord.	3 00 @ 5 00
TALLOW, lb	10 @ 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
May 19, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—During Friday and Saturday the market ruled steady at the closing figures of our last review, ($1 55, $2 55@$3 25) but on Monday a decline of 5 cents took place on Yellow Dip and Hard, and 25 cents on Virgin, and the market ruled up to Wednesday at $3 for Virgin, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $1 50 for hard, but on that day Virgin advanced to $3 25, and although sales were made to-day at $3 for that grade, we are safe in reporting the market as closing steady at $3 25, sales having been effected at that figure, with ready offers for all arriving. The demand for shipment has been rather more spirited, though the receipts have been light, not sufficient to supply the inquiry. The sales foot up 1,010 bbls. as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	225	$3 25	$2 55	$1 55
Saturday	180	3 25	2 55	1 55
Monday	142	3 25	2 55	1 55
do	200	3 00	2 50	1 50
Tuesday	120	3 00	2 50	1 50
Wednesday	102	3 00	2 50	1 50
do	37	3 25	0 00	0 00
Thursday	250	3 00	2 50	1 50
do	91	3 25	2 50	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The opening of the market Friday was spirited, considerable activity prevailing, and sales were promptly effected at 36 cents, and there was a fairly active inquiry up to Wednesday, when the market closed dull at 35 cents, there being very little disposition on the part of holders to operate, but to-day (Thursday) the market opened with a rather better feeling, and closed quiet. The sales are more liberal and sales larger than for several weeks, reaching 1,628 casks, as follows:

	Casks		Cents ℔ gallon
Friday	600	casks at	36
Saturday	100	" "	36
Monday	35	" "	35
Do	85	" "	35½
Do	65	" "	35½
Tuesday	715	" "	35
Wednesday	78	" "	35
Thursday	262	" "	35

ROSIN.—All grades have ruled firm since our last review, and the closing prices of last week have generally been fully sustained through the present. The receipts of the finer qualities have been quite liberal, but of the lower not much has been arriving in. The demand has been more especially directed to the former, though yesterday and to-day a very liberal enquiry has existed for strained; but transactions have been limited in the absence of stock, and offerings of all qualities have been promptly met. The sales of the week are embraced in the following: Friday, 1,266 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, delivered, $1 55@$1 70 for No. 2, $2 50 for low No. 1, 3 50 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 for Pale, and $5 25 for extra Pale; Saturday, 461 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, $3 for No. 1 $3 75 for extra No. 1, and $4, $4 25, $4 37½@5 for Pale; Monday, 431 bbls. at $1 60 for No. 2, $3 25@$3 50 for No. 1, $4 50@$4 75 for Pale, $5 25@$5 50 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass; Tuesday, 1,262 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, $2 50@$2 62½ for low No. 1, $3 37½ for No. 1 $4 for low Pale, $4 25@$5 for Pale, and $5 25 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 1,600 bbls. at $1 45@$1 50 for strained, $1 65 for No. 2, $1 90 for extra No. 2, $2 50 for low No. 1, $3 for No. 1, $4 50, $4 75@$5 for Pale, $5 50@$5 75 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass. [The sales at $1 45 for strained was effected in the forenoon, but sales were made late in the afternoon at $1 50 and the market closed firm at the latter figure.] Thursday, 350 bbls. at $1 50 for strained—the market closing firm.

TAR—In this article we have a decline of 5 cents to report. The receipts are light, and a rather better shipping demand exists. The receipts are 741 bbls., with sales of 170 bbls. at $1 30 and 571 at $1 25 ℔ bbl.—the latter figures being the closing price.

BARRELS.—The stock of empty spirit barrels is fair and very little inquiry exists, and we note no change in prices. We quote: Second hand country, $2 15@2 20 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 50@2 65 for new; New York $2 75@$3 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Arrives in small lots and sells at 30@31 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market is very insufficient y supplied with good cattle, and the stock in butchers' hands is light, while an active request exists. We quote on the hoof at 12@15 cents ℔ lb., net, as in quality.

COTTON.—The market opened firm on Friday, and so continued up to Monday, but since then a gradual tendency to decline has been noticeable, and we have a falling off of about one cent to report on the closing quotations of our last review. The receipts continue light and the offerings small, though parcels have generally readily found buyers at our quotations The sales foot up only 179 bales as follows: 1 bale at 17, 2 at 18, 9 at 19. 52 at 20. 11 at 20½, 56 at 21, 7 at 21½ and 41 at 22 cents ℔ lb.—the market closing quiet and steady on a basis of 20 cents for low middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in good stock, and sell at 6½@7 cents ℔ lb. for Buckle and Arrow.

EGGS—Are in better supply and sell at 17@18 cents by the quantity, and 19@20 cents in small quantities.

FERTILIZERS—Continues to be in very good stock, and we quote a moderate business doing from store at the following figures: Peruvian Guano, $85@$90; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The stock of all brands is light, and prices are 25 cents higher than when last quoted, with a fair retail business doing from store at quotations in table.

FISH.—We note a moderately supplied market, and only a light demand at figures in table.

GRAIN—In Corn we have no change to note. The market continues very firm, with a light stock and brisk demand. The receipts comprise about 10,000 bushels, all of which came to dealers and went into store. Cargoes would meet with ready sale at $1 35, and we quote from store at $1 45 ℔ bushel, bags included. ——OATS—Are in light supply and moderate demand at 80@85 cents ℔ bushel from store. ——PEAS—Arrivals are very meagre and the market continues almost entirely bare, while a brisk inquiry still exists, and ready buyers can be found at $1 75@$1 85 ℔ bushel, in lots, for Cow. ——RICE—Continues in moderate stock, with a fair demand at 7@7½ cents ℔ lb. for Clean Carolina.

HAY.—The stock of Northern is light, while that of Eastern is good and a moderate demand exists for both kinds. We hear of sales of 330 bales Eastern, from wharf, at $1 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in moderate stock, and a fair local demand exists at $1 40 ℔ bbl., from store, in lots to suit.

LUMBER.—In this article we have no alteration in figures to report. The supply is full with a moderate shipping inquiry.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 19 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 28 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES.—The market is amply supplied with all descriptions and a good steady demand exists, with liberal sales at figures given in table.

PEANUTS.—Are in good demand for prime and extra, at $1 80@$2 ℔ bushel, and we heard of a sale of 500 bags extra prime at $2 ℔ bushel. Other qualities are dull, and we quote at prices ranging from $1 20@$1 30 for inferior and ordinary and $1 40@$1 60 for fair.

POTATOES—The stock of Irish in store is about sufficient to meet the enquiry, which is only in a retail way. We quote from store at $2 25@$3 ℔ bbl. Sweet sell at $1 50 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Has experienced no change since our last report, and we note a moderately supplied market, with a fair demand at 30@40 cents for live chickens and 50@60 cents for grown fowls, each.

PROVISIONS.—In the Bacon market we note no material changes. The supply of *North Carolina* is light, and a fair inquiry exists from retailers. We quote at 18@20 cents for hams, 17½@19 for hog round, 18@18½ for sides, and 16½@17 for shoulders. *Western* is in moderate supply, with a fair demand from store, as follows: Smoked, 14½@15 cents for shoulders, 17½@18 cents for sides, and 17@20 cents for hams; 14 cents for shoulders, and 17 for sides.——LARD. *Northern* is in fair supply, with a small business doing from store at 15@20 cents ℔ lb., according to quality.——PORK—Is in very meagre stock, and the market rules firm at an advance. See table for rates.

SALT—In full stock, and a good business is doing at $1 50 for American and $1 60 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground alum ℔ car load.

SHINGLES—Are only in light demand, and sales are confined to small lots for local use, there being no demand for shipment. Common are worth $2 50@$3, and contract $4 50@$5 ℔ M.

TIMBER—Still comes in slowly. but in quantities about adequate to meet the demand, which is dull for mill purposes, and the market continues fully stocked. In our table will be found classified prices.

WOOD—Is in fair demand and moderate supply. We quote by the quantity at $2@$2 50 for pine and ash, $2 75@$3 for oak, and $3 50 per cord for lightwood.

FREIGHTS—Firmer and higher. For rates see table.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 60	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 60	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 70
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 60	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 2 00	@ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts,	@ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	00 0 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	00 0 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 0 @ 80	00 0 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 0 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 12½
Lumber	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 10 00

PAIN KILLER
PROP.
PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE R.I.
1840 1870

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.
FOR THIRTY YEARS!

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES OR RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

It is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhœa, and bowel complaints generally, and is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.
Price 25 cts. 50 cts. and $1,00 per Bottle.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
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B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE.

WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY CHILDREN die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certain.

Also. it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist, can they be

SAFELY AND CERTAINLY

removed from the most DELICATE INFANTS, by the timely use of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmles, contains no Mercury, being a

PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION,
And may be administered with the UTMOST SAFETY TO CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's vermifuge, be particularly carefu to see that the initials are B. A. This is the ticle that has been so

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,
And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
PITTSBURG, Pa.
dec 62-e o d-ly-wly-ch

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

SEVERAL newspaper establishments in Paris have been seized for publishing a forged proclamation, it is claimed. What the nature of the proclamation was, does not appear. A few years ago, several papers in New York were seized, in the same way, for publishing what proved to be a forged proclamation. Napoleon is only following the bad example of a President of the United States.

Cuban Affairs.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the Spanish authorities the Cuban cause has not yet been decided, although it is certain that the patriots have made but little headway during the past twelve months. With the advent of the summer season hostilities will necessarily be almost entirely suspended and this will allow a short breathing spell to the harassed natives. If they are wise they will do all that is possible to strengthen themselves, while in summer quarters, for a vigorous re-opening of the campaign as soon as the cooler season of the year shall set in.

According to the Spanish statements the insurrection has been on its last legs a great number of times since January 1st of this year, but the patriots are not yet conquered. Their situation is, in some things, similar to that of the South during the war. Shut in and beleagued on every side they have but little communication with the outside world and therefore the statements of their enemies is about all that can be gathered relative to the progress of the war. According to General Jordan, now in New York, the Cubans, during the past year, have barely held their own. Numerous small battles have been fought in which the fortunes of war would seem to have been about equally divided. The great drawback is, in lack of organization, each patriot chief fighting for himself and, in general, refusing to unite with the others. They are very destitute of arms and ammunition and are always eagerly looking to the Junta in this country for fresh supplies. Gen. Jordan's object is to collect supplies and to recruit a force with which to hold and to capture some seaport through which stores from abroad can be afterwards transported to the interior.

Colonel Dockery.

Colonel Dockery, as we learn from the *Robesonian*, is about to begin an active canvass in his own interests as the Republican candidate for Congress in this District. He will leave no stone unturned to secure the nomination. He speaks this week in Richmond county, and next week in Robeson. There is much commotion in this latter county, and primary meetings are being held to appoint a new set of delegates to the Nominating Convention, and to secure by fair means or foul the vote of Robeson for Dockery.

If Jones has invaded the territory of Dockery and secured the pledge of Robeson, Dockery has given him a Roland for his Oliver, by an endorsement in Brunswick county, literally bearding the lion in his den. This seems to have been achieved by the New Hanover emissaries of Dockery. Jones must keep a sharp lookout upon active agents in this city, whose frequent visits to Sampson and neighboring counties portend mischief.

While these rivals for Congressional honors are metaphorically pulling each others hair, the friends of other aspirants are busy looking to the chances of a compromise upon their favorite. Judge Russell and Gizzard French have strong friends who are not without hopes of securing their nomination.

Another trouble presents itself. The nomination of Harris, colored, at Raleigh may arouse the latent ambition of some of the negro politicians. If the colored Republicans successfully claim a candidate in the Fourth District, their right here cannot be denied, for they furnish four-fifths of the votes which the candidate receives. Then, too, we have colored men the equals of any of their white competitors. With the exception of Colonel Dockery, Price of this county is superior mentally to any white Republican named for the nomination, and would make altogether as worthy a member. The same also may be truthfully said of Leary, of Cumberland.

It is a long time in the life of the campaign before the nomination, and there will be several shuffles of the politcal cards. If the game stands six and six, let Dockery remember that Jones is lucky in turning Jack.

The Radical Convention.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* gives the following account of the Radical State Convention recently in session in that city. These proceedings will prove interesting to our readers.

THE HOLDEN RADICAL CONVENTION.

This body, composed of two-thirds colored and one-third white, met in Tucker Hall to-day. The following is a very laconical synopsis of the doings of the body.

Gov. Holden called to order and nominated Col. W. J. Clark for temporary chairman, the latter part of the proposition agreed to, the former, not much.

John A. McDonald proposed to receive the nomination with three sheers, which were not given.

On putting the question, several district "no's" were heard.

The Governor requested J. B. Mason, white, and J. H. Harris, colored, to conduct the temporary chairman to his roost.

The temporary chairman addressd the Convention in a very poor speech.

Davis, of Montgomery, proposed W. R. Richardson for *pro. tem.* Secretary, and that was agreed to.

About twenty nominations were then made for assistant Secretary, and much confusion ensued.

Joe Holden proposed to pour oil on the troubled waters by proposing Reynolds, Hyman, Hood and Hughes, all colored.

Galloway had reasons for opposing Hughes, saying "when you trust a black traitor you had as well trust the devil." (Very Complimentary to Hughes.)

Gov. Holden thought as they had a white Secretary, they ought to make a colored Assistant, and urged Reynolds. This took.

Hayes, colored, who came to the Convention bare headed, moved to raise a committee of one from each county, to be appointed by the delegations themselves, on permanent organization.

French wanted a committee of one from each Congressional district, making seven, to be appointed by the Chair.

Here much confusion and debate arose and, Sam Carrow made a harmonizing speech.

French's motion was carried, and the following named for the committee:

Tod. R. Caldwell, white, W. T. Hayes, colored, A. S. Seymour, white, A. J. Jones, white, J. W. Holden, W. F. Henderson (windy,) and O. S. Moring, who had instruction to report at four o'clock.

Bowman wanted a committee of three on credentials.

O. S. Hayes, white, opposed the motion, because some here had been appointed and some had not, but all were delegates.

Bowman stuck to his motion, to prevent packing the Convention.

Tod made a harmonizing speech.

Bowman thought half those present were from Wake, so he wanted votes taken by counties, but he withdrew his motion until after permanent organization.

Cook of Johnston renewed the motion, and wanted it acted on at once. He desired to oppose the Chair appointing the committee on permanent organization, but that he could not be heard for the noise.

Then Galloway raised a point of order—the matter had been disposed of; he understood the matter; he had seen disappointed aspirants to office before.

Cook insisted on his motion. Much confusion prevailed.

Long wanted some preacher like Tod Caldwell to make a harmonizing speech and restore order.

Jones of Columbia tried to explain the dilemna they were in.

Joe Holden read the call for the Convention.

Hood, co., Jim Harris, col., and Seymour, white, made harmonizing speeches.

J. B. Mason tried to make one and failed.

O. S. Hayes moved that Sam Carrow appoint a census taker.

James Harris wanted to know whether he wanted to have some one take the *census* or the *senses.*

After discussion the motion to appoint a committee was amended to make it seven, and was adopted, and the Chair appointed Sykes, col., R. W. King, Allen Rutherford, J. Font Taylor; J Mendenhall, Dr. Howerton and J. W. Bowman.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock.

N. B.—Two committees of seven each, and only two colored men—one on each.

EVENING SESSION.

Hanson Hughes, colored, arose to a question of privilege and said,

Mr. President. Though little and unknown, yet I am a Republican, and have supported the Republican party ever since its organization in this State, to the best of my ability. I have been assailed on this floor to-day in a most unjust manner by A. H. Galloway, delegate from New Hanover. The cause of the attack is entirely personal and should not have been made here. Some time since not knowing that *Mr. Galloway was connected with the Standard office*, I wrote an article for that paper reflecting somewhat on Mr. Galloway's political course, which was pocketed by him (Galloway.)

Hughes was here interrupted by Mr. Samuel Carrow, who arose to a point of order, which was that the misunderstanding between Hughes and Galloway was not proper business for the consideration of the Convention.

The President ruled the point well taken.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved that he be allowed to continue.

Numerous motions to lay the motion on the table and *under the table* were made.

The President ruled them all out of order.

Hanson Hughes then said if he could not be heard, he would resort to the only course he had left for justice, to-wit, through the Public Press.

On motion of Jos. W. Holden, Col. T. L. Hargrove of Granville, addressed the Convention, appealing to them to stand united for the preservation of the Republican party.

Jos. W. Holden then followed in a short speech, and wound up by telling a vulgar story.

W. L. Scott, of Guilford, was called out and spoke at length; referred to a split in the Democratic party which could not be healed by calling a State Convention.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell, from the committee on permanent organization, made a report.

O. S. Hayes, delegate from Robeson and a Northern man, asked that his name be stricken from the report as one of the secretaries.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved that the name of his friend, Mabson, be stricken from the list as one of the secretaries.

The President ruled that he was out of order.

A. H. Galloway, colored, said if the gag law was to be enforced and the New Hanover delegation denied their just rights, they would walk out of the Convention.

Here a considerable disturbance arose; the whole Convention were on their feet, all talking at once; amid the din, cries of let's break up the d—d thing in a row; let the New Hanover delegation go, they cannot control the Covention.—After considerable persuasion on the part of the leaders, quiet was restored partially for Gen. Abbott to address them.

Mr. Geo. Z. French, a Northern man, moved that his name be stricken from the report as one of the Vice-Presidents, for the reason that it was not made in accordance with a previous understanding.

It was well known that Mr. Pool did not seek the position of President, and it was believed that this whole arrangement had been made to injure Gen. Abbott and Northern men generally who reside in the State. If such was the case he regretted it, but if the gauntlet is thrown down to Northern men they will take it up, and moved that when the report is considered the vote be taken by counties.

Mr. Jones, of Columbus, made a harmonizing speech.

Mr. Samuel Carrow made a harmonizing speech.

Mr. James Font Taylor said *Ramkat* had not been heard from, and insisted in the name of the party, and in the interest of harmony and peace, on being heard; cries for Jim Harris, colored, were too loud for Font to be heard, and he was squelched.

Jas. Harris took the floor and proceeded to make a harmonizing speech, but in his remarks said the Wilmington delegation was responsible for the whole disturbance. (Hisses.)

Harris said it was the nature of a certain kind of snake to hiss. (Loud and continued hisses.)

Harris said if any man wanted to insult him they could attempt it after he went out of doors if they choose, but any man who would so far forget his self respect, as to assume the form of a serpent was beneath his notice and too contemptible to insult him. He arose simply to express his regret at the unfortunate controversy which had sprung up. He was a strong personal and political friend of Gen. Abbott, and would do nothing to injure him nor any other northern man, he was a friend of the Hon. John Pool and of Governor Holden, but he would not go as far as the delegate from New Hanover and support him unconditionally, but he would support him when he believed he was in the right. If the New Hanover delegation did not like the nominations made by the Committee because some particular man was not proposed for President, that was no reason why they should get up and threaten to leave the Convention and break it up.

Mr. G. Z. French—I desire to state for the New Hanover delegation, and Mr. Galloway will bear me out, that none of the New Hanover delegates have threatened to leave the Convention because certain men were appointed or were not appointed to office. The remarks made by Mr. Galloway in the heat of debate were that if the New Hanover delegation could not have a proper hearing before the Convention that they would retire. There was nothing said about leaving on account of Mr. Pool's being made President, and the New Hanover delegation has no such intention.

A. H. Galloway, colored, said that was the position he took, he simply moved to amend the report by striking out the name of his friend Mabson, and he was ruled out of order, contrary to all parliamentary law or usage. He was also a friend of Mr. Pool and of Gov. Holden, and in order to convince the Convention that he was a true friend of the administration, if Governor Holden is ever assassinated or killed, *he would mark with chalk the house of the biggest Conservative of New Hanover and they would burn it down*, INMATES AND ALL. This is a specimen of the devotion of New Hanover Republicans to the administration. [Tremendous applause.]

Sam Morphis said the New Hanover delegation "hain't never been to Orange."

Galloway. Well, I've been to Sampson, a d—d sight hotter place than Orange. And I say here, for the benefit of Mr. W. A. Graham, Jo. Turner and the other Ku-Klux that if I go to Orange and get killed or Ku-Kluxed, some of them will suffer for it.

Sam Morphis. How long have you belonged to the Clan?

T. R. Caldwell made a tender in the name of God and everything dear to Republicans (especially the spoils) for peace and harmony, which quieted the hubbub, and apparently we had peace.

The motion to strike out of the report the names of French, Mabson and Hayes prevailed.

On motion the name of Jas. Bowman was also stricken out.

The Secretary called the roll of counties, and the report as amended was adopted as follows: Ayes 71, nays 19.

On motion of Mr. Abbott the vote was made unanimous.

Little john pool pretended to speak, and our reporter vanished; but the Convention soon adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-day, the whole affair being closed with a short fight for the amusement of the audience out of doors.

General M. W. Ransom.

General M. W. RANSOM, of Northampton county, has consented to deliver the Address before the Cape Fear Agricultural Association at its Second Annual Fair on Thursday, November 17th, 1870. General RANSOM is one of the most eloquent orators in the State and we congratulate the Executive Committee upon their selection.

ON Tuesday of next week New York holds an important election, it being for the choice of a Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the State Court of Appeals, and of three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city of New York. The Democrats have nominated some of the ablest lawyers of the State, and will elect them by a decided majority. The commotion in the city will merely ripple the surface of the party. Nothing more.

Radical State Convention.

We publish elsewhere the first day's proceedings of the Radical State Convention.

On the second day General Abbott reported a platform.

Mr. L. P. Olds was put in nomination for Attorney General, but declined. Mr. S. F. Phillips was then nominated, which he accepted in a short speech, giving his adherence to the party.

Major Richard C. Badger made a speech saying he was in hearty co-operation with the Republican party, and made an attack upon the "Knights of the Golden Circle," whoever that is.

Gizzard French occupied much of the time of the Convention in repeatedly proposing three cheers for S. F. Phillips, which Phillips doubtless enjoyed.

The Convention adjourned, with three cheers for Phillips and the *Standard*, which Phillips doubtless enjoyed.

The Richmond Mayoralty Case.

FAIR BLUFF, N. C., May 12, 1870.

Editors Wilmington Daily Journal, Wilmington. N. C.:

GENTS:—There is a question between parties whether the Mayoralty case in Richmond, Va., was first decided by Underwood, afterwards by Chase or not. Will you enlighten us and oblige

A. SUBSCRIBER.

This case was decided on the 30th of March by Judge Underwood, in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, adversely to Mayor Ellyson's claims. On the 31st Judge Underwood granted an injunction restraining Ellyson from acting as Mayor. He declined to give an appeal on the ground that the injunction was only temporary to continue until the next term. Ellyson refused to obey the injunction in order to get the matter before the State Courts upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, supposing he would be arrested.

On the 7th of April, Chief Justice Chase heard at Chambers a motion to dissolve the injunction. He, however, rendered no decision and the case went over to the next Term.

On the 11th of April the rival Mayors held a conference and in view of the delay before Chief-Justice Chase agreed to submit the case to the Virginia Court of Appeals. It was to hear the decision by this Court that attracted the great crowd to the Court room which caused the terrible calamity at the Capitol. The Court of Appeals unanimously decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Enabling Act, under which Ellyson held his office, and Chahoon made no further contest.

Chief-Justice Chase never rendered any final decision in the case.

Governor Holden's Administration.

Every Republican meeting, from those of the various townships of the different counties to the State Convention, has unanimously endorsed the administration of Governor HOLDEN. We desire no better issue than this to go into the campaign—no better platform could be announced upon which to rally the people of North Carolina. We would care for no name, no formal enunciation of principles under which we could fight. Let us meet the Radicals just here. Upon our banners let us write, in bold and defiant letters, "OPPOSITION TO GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S ADMINISTRATION." Under that sign we will conquer.

In the history of American politics we are satisfied there was never so complete and damaging a failure as that which has characterized the administration of affairs in North Carolina during the past two years—a failure due more to a want of integrity than ability. No party ever had a State in more complete control than the Radicals have North Carolina. From his official position, personal influence and peculiar surroundings, Governor HOLDEN has been more powerful in shaping the policy and directing the affairs of the State than generally falls to the lot of one man. Twice in the brief space of four years opportunities have presented themselves to him to be of incalculable good to the people of North Carolina which seldom occur once to any man. What use he has placed them to impartial history will record when the prejudices and passions of the hour have passed and he shall be judged by the effect of his course upon the future prosperity of the State.

But what honest man can throw aside all political bias and endorse the administration of Governor HOLDEN? What man who loves North Carolina more than party or its emoluments can conscientiously vote to return members of the Legislature favorable to him? Judging merely by what has been done, what safety is there for property, what hope is there for prosperity, if he is sustained in August? Can tax payers deliberately vote their endorsement of Governor HOLDEN's administration? Can those interested in our unfinished railroads do it? Does any honest, law-abiding citizen desire a repetition of the reckless and corrupt legislation of last winter? Does any one desire a retention in office of the many reckless and corrupt officials? Do the hard-working people, white and black, desire a continuance of our extravagant system of government, including the costs and charges allowed to clerks, sheriffs, magistrates and constables? Can our people pay the taxes necessary under the present system? Are they not becoming poorer every year and the debt becoming greater, although the taxes have been quadrupled?

What is embraced in a resolution endorsing Governor HOLDEN's administration?

The Legislature, with Governor HOLDEN's sanction, appropriated twenty-six millions of dollars for Railroad purposes, not to be issued in installments as the work progressed, but as rapidly as the bonds could be engraved and signed.

Governor HOLDEN appointed Boards of Directors who elected Swepson, Littlefield, Jones and Sloan to handle this immense amount of money, and he continues them in office to this day.

Under his administration North Carolina Railroad bonds were sold by the State Treasurer to G. W. Swepson for sixty-five cents on the dollar when they could have commanded much more in the market.

Eight thousand acres of worthless lands were purchased from his party friends for a Penitentiary site, and the one hundred thousand dolars of bonds disposed of before the Legislature could rescind the contract.

The University of North Carolina, in its ruins, a mere asylum for incompetent and mendicant partisans and a worthless burden upon the people, cries aloud against the author and promoter of its destruction.

The powers asked for and given to the Governor by the Military Bill were conceived in hate and mischief and their exercise will be attended with danger. The declaration of martial law and the procuring Federal troops to garrison a county of this State was a wilful and malicious slander upon that people, as has been shown, and was calculated and intended to injure North Carolina for selfish and party purposes.

The corruptions, partisanship, ignorance and drukenness of the Judiciary of the State has become a bye-word and reproach.

These are some of the more glaring evils under which we are suffering and for which the people very properly hold Governor HOLDEN's administration responsible. They require no better rallying cry in the coming canvass than opposition to these flagrant outrages by which the State has been almost ruined. We accept with pleasure the challenge our opponents send to us. Upon the ground of their own choice we cheerfully meet them. "Opposition to Governor HOLDEN's Administration" is the only platform we desire to insure a certain victory.

Davidson College.

We have received a catalogue of the officers and students of Davidson College, for the present year. The Faculty embrace the names of ten gentlemen much distinguished in the departments over which they preside. Among them we recognize that of Rev. CHARLES PHILLIPS, D. D., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, formerly of the University of North Carolina. We have had some experience and we believe he is equal to the best as an instructor. He is also a ripe scholar. Colonel WILLIAM J. MARTIN, also of the University Faculty, is the Chambers Professor of Chemistry, Natural History, and Geology. Col. MARTIN was the successor at Chapel Hill of the lamented Dr. MITCHELL, and he filled the Chair with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction and advancement of the students.

There are one hundred and twenty-five students in attendance, about one-half of whom are from North Carolina, the others coming from the various Southern States.

We hope continued prosperity and increased usefulness may crown the efforts of the Trustees and Faculty of Davidson.

For the Wilmington Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—I was forcibly struck with a remark made a few weeks since by a gentleman whose business calls upon him to travel extensively and almost continually throughout the cities of the South, from Baltimore to Mobile. He instituted a comparison between Wilmington and her sister Southern cities, drawn from his extended observations, and deduced the conclusion that our own flourishing little city contained more of the soul and manifestations of enterprise than any city of the South, save, perhaps, Savannah. I was naturally pleased that his views so thoroughly coincided with and confirmed my own preconceived opinions on the subject. Other cities, it is true, excel us in natural advantages, in population, extent of limits and in capital; and in the want of this last great facility has Wilmington met with the chief and almost only obstacle in the way of immediate attainment of magnificent growth. But "where there is a will there is a way," and enterprise so significant and restless is fast twisting and turning and coining every imaginable necessity into capital, that we bid fair soon to compel its very presence, notwithstanding the enforced conditions of its absence. The way is clear and plain as day, if we have but the patriotism and true appreciation of our own necessities, and the measure of benefits, immediate and future, to prompt our action. Let us nurture, by the warmth of our own breasts, everything having a tendency to benefit Wilmington and inure to her material prosperity, growth and importance. Let us discard, now and forever, the ruinous policy of sending our money away from home when we can find secure and profitable investment for it here, thereby retaining not only our earnings as capital, but the accumulated profits accruing from that capital judiciously invested. Let us encourage and forward with strictly patriotic zeal and watchful care every Home Institution.

One great step forward—a step of magnitude and untold importance—has been made in our march of improvement and home benefit; and it is gratifying to be furnished with such substantial evidences of hope about to be realized. I allude to the permanent establishment and successful entrance upon active operations of the "WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY"—an enterprise born of Wilmington; evidently philanthropic in its birth, and beneficial in its object. We should be more than gratified at such an event; our hearts should be made to swell with pride at such an accomplishment, and the people near and far should rally with enthusiasm and confidence to its support. What immense advantage this one Home Institution is destined to prove to Wilmington and her material prosperity and pecuniary interests! Here we at last have one of those first-rate opportunities of retaining our money at home and at the same time supplying a peculiar want and fulfilling a christian duty to ourselves and our families. The war taught us that our dependence upon the North was more enforced by custom, indolence and the absence of enterprise and true patriotism, than from real necessity. We then saw the fallacy of our course and our eyes were opened to the fact that the South had indeed enriched and built up the North, and while it had grown strong off of our fat, we had weakened with the depletion. And can it be that we have so soon forgotten the salutary lesson then taught us? Shall it be said that our labor has been but sorrow, and that our strength is but vain? In such an event, where shall our public men who have professed to labor for the good of the people in times past and in times present hide their heads? But no, I must believe that our people will be true to their duty—to themselves.

I have seen the advertisement of the "WILMINGTON LIFE COMPANY" and its Agent here, and have given a perusal to its charter and examined its circular and table of rates. From these I have pleasantly arrived at the conclusion that the movement was born in wisdom and philanthropy, and will be a true benefit and a blessing to our city, section and State. I believe it to be secure, for it stands upon the only secure basis—the *all cash* system. I like its prospects and business, for it holds out the inducement of a safe investment, and its practices are equitable and just. It takes no unfair advantages of the policy-holders, but promises them the most liberal terms. Its inducements I believe equal to all other first-class companies, and even superior in some respects.

Its officers are men of honesty and reliability, and the very class of its stockholders is endorsement sufficient of the safety and reliability of the Company. It is therefore with the feelings of warm and honest pride that I commend the WILMINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the unreserved support and encouragement of our people, and wish it God-speed in its noble and patriotic work of retaining our money at home for the benefit of our home people.

A FRIEND TO HOME ENTERPRISE.

THE RADICAL POW-WOW.

Galloway on his Metal—New Hanover Rampant—French's Gizzard Melts—Scenes and Incidents of the Radical State Convention.

We copy from the Raleigh *Sentinel* the following account of interesting and affecting scenes transpiring during the Radical State Convention:

BEAUTIES OF RADICALISM.

If the Radical Convention now in session in this city is a fair index and representation of the party at present in the State, then we say, God save the State from the further curse of their control.

Yesterday, in the Radical Convention here, Pool, native, and Abbott, carpetbagger, unmuzzled their dogs in Tucker Hall, as will be seen from the proceedings. Such swearing, howling and confusion was never witnessed out of Pandemonium. It lasted all day and was continued by broken squads throughout the night.

All this grew out of disaffection, revolt and mutiny against Holden and his son-in-law, Louis, the former aspiring to Abbott's nest in the United States Senate, and the latter trying to renew his hold on the Attorney Generalship.

The fight broke out on the attempt at a permanent organization of the Convention. The question was, who shall be President, Senator Pool or Senator Abbott?—the selection of Pool being a Holden triumph, the selection of Abbott, the guaranteeing to carpet-baggers their present *status.*

Galloway, colored Presidential elector and "brains of his party," was *anti*-Holden or *pro* Abbott. Governor Holden, being chairman of the Executive Committee, availed himself of the position to steal a march on the Abbott-Galloway mutineers, and nominated Col. W. J. Clarke for temporary chairman, against which nomination many of the mutineers voted.

Treason, sedition and factious opposition to Holdenism prevailed all the morning. Passion, envy, venom and malice, showed their heads in every corner of the Hall, until, at the reassembling at four o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor as chairman of the Committee of permanent organization, made his report. Then Bedlam broke loose afresh and the demon of discord and anarchy assumed control of the assemblage.

Even Marshal Carrow, with his portly form elevated on a chair, could not restore order, although he "cussed" and begged and begged and "cussed," it all did no good. A. J. Jones, who bought the cotton of Dr. Sloan, pointed in vain to the motto, "Let us have peace," suspended over the chairman's head.

Col. Clarke, the chairman, who served in the Mexican war, and in the late Confedrate army, (and who is now undergoing a severer service than either) was not to be overruled or run over by a negro, so, when Galloway, sometimes called "the brains of his party," but recently dubbed by some of his brother Rads "big yaller," moved to strike out the name of his friend Mabson as one of the Secretaries. The chair ruled him out of order.

"Big yaller" persisted in his motion, when the chair again called him to order, and told him to take his seat.

"Big yaller" being "union" and the chair being "secesh;" "big yaller" being right and the chair being wrong, the former would not "down" at the bidding of the latter.

White secesh ordering union nigger down was like the match to the train—it brought up every union nigger at once, and a scene ensued, "big yaller" cussing worse than our pious Governor. He said he had the Bible and the Constitution to back him, and a revolver in his pocket, and he'd "be d—d if he didn't mean to have his rights."

He said he was not afraid of Joe Turner nor the Ku-Klux, and if Gov. Holden was assassinated he would burn the house of the biggest Conservative in Wilmington, with its whole family.

Sam Morphis, a decent colored man from Orange, after repeated attempts, got a chance to suggest to Galloway that he had never been to Orange yet.

Great confusion again ensued, and "the brains" went out to cool off, accompanied by Mayor Harrison, who counseled him to moderation. But "big yaller" swore, like the Governor, that New Hanover should "have her rights."

The devils all seemed broke loose again, and the uproar reached its acme. Many became alarmed and left the Hall hurriedly; among them the Governor was seen to take his hat and retreat behind the scenes. In the midst of the confusion, one delegate was heard to cry out, "break up the d—d concern in a row; it was just got up to make Holden Senator and Olds Attorney General!"

James Fontleroy was seen in the moving mass, floating round like a cork in an eddy, and crying out, "Let Ramcat be heard! Let Ramcat be heard! and gentle peace will again wave her balmy wings over the Convention."

Clubs, sticks and pistols were visible, and oaths as deep as those used by the Governor to the Chief Justice, were heard in various parts of the Hall.

James Harris spoke but his speech, though well worded, seemed to add fuel to the fire.

French spoke his old Wilmington speech modified, defying the natives and putting forth the claims of carpet-baggers. It was sufficiently conciliatory, however, to bring Harris to his bosom.

Here the heat was so intense as to cause Galloway to retire to cool off again. While he was seated on the steps at Pepper's, he was accosted by three colored Holdenites, who upbraided him for his course in the meeting. A debate ensued and a crowd of Holdenites gathered around; Galloway turned to go in, when one of the mob cursed him; he then returned to the door and began to talk loudly.

The Chief of police came up and commanded silence; Galloway persisted, saying he knew his rights and would talk. The policeman then threatened to take him to the guard house.

Galloway said he was vindicating his honor, but he would go when commanded, only he would not be arrested and dragged there.

He was finally arrested and marched off to the guard house. As he was going, a delegate from Wilmington, named Rourke, went up to speak to Galloway, and at the same time a red shirted negro cried out to Galloway to shoot the police. "Chick" Haywood, colored, one of the most efficient policemen of the city, warned all, black and white, to keep off. Rourke approached, as his friends say, to speak to Galloway, when "Chick" gave him a touch with his "billy" and laid him on the pavement.

We saw and heard the blow, and thought, at the time, it ought to have fallen on Pool, Abbott. Heaton, Tourgee, or some other white man of the party, who is active in calling these poor ignorant laborers into Convention, in order that *they* may fatten on the spoils of office.

AFFECTING.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Radical pow-wow now being held in this city; when the confusion was at its height and the maniacal scenes were being enacting, "Geo. Zee' French, known in Wilmington as the "Big Injun" sprang to his feet and in a few conciliatory remarks, sought to "pour oil on the troubled waters." Jim Harris (col.) who had for an hour or more endeavored to get a chance to say something, expressed his delight and appreciation of Geo. Zee's remarks and said he wished to embrace him, and sprang from the stage where he had been standing, to go through with the operation.

Geo. Zee, nothing loth, advanced from the body of the hall and met Jeems at the front of the stage, and it is said, they fell into each other's arms, Jeems' head resting gently upon George's snow white shirt bosom, with his arm turned lovingly around his neck. It was affecting; many wept and sobbed outright. For the only time since the assembling of the Convention, silence prevailed. Every body apparently overcome by the pathos of the scene.

But the silence did not continue long; some wretch, some hardened rebel, whose heart was devoid of the finer feelings of humanity shouted "Kiss him Giddings."

Jeems and George heard the cruel jest and with one more convulsive hug and tearful gaze into each others faces, mournfully separated and took their respective seats.

The Josh Billings Papers.

SLIPS OF THE PEN.

The wizest thing about a man iz hiz conscience—edukashun don't improve it.

If yu want tew find out the ruling pashun ov a hoss, feed him high on oats—it iz jiss so with mankind.

Az a gineral rule, the best way iz to decide yureself what bizness in life it iz best for yure yung one tew follow, and then stick him at it while he iz limber—men alwus pole vines before they begin to run much.

The only way for me to git out ov a tight spot iz tew git into it fust. Sum folks kan tell exackly how a thing feels by not tutching it, but i kant.

The more babes in a family the eazier and better they are raized—one chicken alwus makes an old hen more clucking and scratching than a duzen duz.

It takes an uncommon smart man, now daze, tew make money by telling the truth—it iz aktually an evidence ov genius.

It iz a very small spot in the lightning bug's tale that shines; it iz the darkness ov the nite that make it so brilliant—it iz jist so with virtew.

Nussing revenge iz like nussing a yung hedgehog—the older he grows, the sharper hiz quills.

The good man iz like an old-fashioned Nu England clock—hiz soul iz the pendulum whose regular noshuns giv life and grace tew hiz hands and face, thus showing the good works that are outside ov him.

Most ov the epitaffs on the tombstuns read like gide-boards tew the grate city, and without them a grate menny would take the wrong road.

Most people travel to see and be seen; but few to compare.

Fools are telling us (confidenshly) "*that time is short;*" but the diffikulty lies not in the shortness ov time so mutch az it duz in the length of the fools.

Children are kut down like the yung wheat, to ripen; old people are gathered like the golden grain, to be ground and bolted.

The only way tew truli enjoy ennything is tew be willing tew quit it when the bell rings.

Time iz like a fair wind—if we don't set our sails, we looze that breeze forever.

We are often ridikuled for telling old truths. The 10 commandments are old enuff tew be wore out with truth; but who follers them?

Take man, from Adam down to April fool 1868, and i would respectfully ask, if he ain't a ded beat? Iz thare a single pashun ov hiz nature, up to date, that yu kan take the halter ov civil law off from and turn it out to grass?

Waking up in the morning, to a virtuous man, iz the same thing as being born again.

"Necessity iz the mother of invenshun," and *Pattent Wright* iz the father.

It dun me good to hear a poor brute whinner in Broadway yesterday. I waz glad thare was one stage hoss in New York city whose heart wasn't dead broke.

Death is the only thing in this life that iz certain; and even that ain't always a safe investment.

Rumor iz a vagrant without a home, and lives upon what it kan pick up.

The greatest viktory for mankind that hav ever bin won, hav been won by the rod and the katechism.

The lion and the lamb may, possibly, sumtime lay down in this world together for a fu minnits, but when the lion kums to git up, the lamb will be missing.

Chastity is like glassware—too much frost in it makes it more brittle.

Virtew, backed up by courage, iz the perfekshun ov human natur. I don't reckon mercy nor pity always among the virtews; they are often only amable weaknesses. Justiss iz the square root ov awl the virtews. I wouldn't hav enny mercy nor pity hove out for rubbish; neither would I hav a man think bekauze he melts at the anguish of the viscious that it is virtew that ails him.

Bachelors are always a braggin ov their freedom!!—freedom to darn their own stockings and poultiss their own shins! I had rather be a widdower once in 2 years regular than to be a grunting, old, hair-dyed bachelor 90 days.

The lazyest man that i kan think ov now was Israel Dunbar, of Billingsville. He dried up a new milch cow in milkin her 3 times, and planted an aker ov beans last spring awl in 1 hill. He is 45 years old, and aint had the meazles yet; he haz alwus bin too lazy tew ketch them. He had one son who was just like him. This boy died when he waz 18 years old, in krossing a korn field; the pumpkin vines took after him and smothered him to death.

An act passed the Ohio Legislature for the establishment of a University of the city of Cincinnati. A tax levy of one-tenth of a mill is authorized for its support.

Jefferson Davis.

While referring to a letter from the Hon. Jefferson Davis contradicting a characteristic falsehood of Senator Simon Cameron's, the New York Post took occasion a few days since to remark:

"The best thing that can be done with Mr. Jefferson Davis, both for himself and for the country, is to let him drop out of sight and out of mind as quickly as possible. His narrow mind and poisoned heart, his cruelty to brave foes when in his power, and his frightful mismanagement of the resources wrested from a people whom he first deluded and then crushed, his melodramatic efforts at tragic grandeur at Washington and in Richmond, and his farcical flight, under a cowardly and ludicrous disguise, when the ruin he had wrought came home to him; in short, his execrable crimes and childish blunders will still occupy a page in history, and he will always be the most contemptible figure among men prominent in the affairs of this century.

"But let him remain in history, and not rise with all his shame upon him, to affront and excite us now. We want peace, brotherhood, oblivion, union."

Neither on behalf of Mr. Davis, nor of the South, would we deign to reply to this low scurrility. But we venture to ask whether the Radical faction proposes to forever degrade itself and disgrace the section in which it is dominant by persisting in the mendacious and silly tirades by which it imposed upon popular credulity during the exciting period of the war. Will Radical journals never learn that tom-toms and stink-pots are the weapons of imbeciles? This insensate clamor against Mr. Davis only recoils heavily against themselves and against the cause they pretend to have at heart. No amount of abuse they can hurl at him can, in any way, affect him. His calm courage has been proven upon the battle-field and in the dungeon; his intellect has given to the world State papers scarcely matched by those in the archives of any other nation; his purity and integrity no man ever questioned, down to the day he left the United States Senate. They who now rave about his cowardice, his narrow mind and poisoned heart, his execrable crimes and childish blunders, merely expose their own idiotic malignity, and reap contempt. To the petty politicians who are prating so continually about union and brotherhood, we undertake to say that neither are permanently attainable if sought after in the fashion adopted by the Post. The South has accepted defeat and its legitimate results. Humiliation and self-abasement we earnestly trust she intends to recoil from to the end of time.—She has no apology to make for the past, no repudiation of her acts to offer, no reproaches upon her great leaders to tender. She bore herself throughout the greatest struggle the world has ever witnessed with a noble constancy and courage which has won for her the world's applause, and while time itself shall last she will sternly reject the command to grovel before the conqueror and acknowledge her utter vileness. Brotherhood on such terms we hope she will teach her children for a century to come to spurn with scorn. If adventurers and hirelings are still to be sent to rule over her; if the black race there is to be elevated over the white; if her whole people are to be dealt with as treacherous and brutal vassals, then, indeed, is the seed being sown and watered which will spring up into a harvest that the next generation will gather in bitter sorrow.—Baltimore *Gazette.*

The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad and its President.

The Report made by President Johnston to the stockholders of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, at their recent meeting in this city, is now before us, and exhibits the condition of the road to be highly creditable to the officers who are controlling its workings, and should give perfect satisfaction to all the stockholders.

In the nature of things, the report, while it gives commendation and praise to the other officers of the road, could not speak of the untiring energy, zeal and industry of the President himself, but it is well known to all who have at all regarded the progress of the road since the war, that President Johnston, in refitting the old line from Charlotte to Columbia and building the road from Columbia to Augusta, accomplished a work requiring almost superhuman effort.

Undertaken at a time when nearly all values were destroyed, credit not available, and the country through which it passed scarcely able to afford any aid whatever, the refitting and completion of this great line is a work that reflects the highest praise and credit on the distinguished railroad official who is at the head of the corporation.

What would have appeared impossible to almost any one else, he has successfully accomplished, and now has the satisfaction of seeing his road in as good working order and as complete in its equipment as any road North or South.

As a general rule the accepted evidence of the prosperity and successful working of a road is the per cent. of dividends which it returns to its stockholders, but it would not be fair to apply this rule to roads left by the war in the condition Col. Johnson's road was.

The first necessity of a road is to keep its bed in good repair, remove and replace worn out iron, and have its rolling stock and machinery in perfect order and condition. The business of a road is improved and increased by its capacity to conduct its business with promptness and dispatch, and of necessity with the increased business follow the dividends to stockholders; but in the absence of any declared dividend to stockholders of this road, they can easily calculate the increased value of their stock when they compare this great line of road, 195 miles long, complete and perfect in all its parts, with the condition of the road left in their hands when the war ended, and in view of what Col. Johnston has so successfully accomplished, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, it is safe to anticipate that the stock must rapidly improve in value, now that the road is fairly started and with every favorable prospect.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Let By-Gones be By-Gones.

We sometimes fear that there is danger of a revival of old party jealousies among us. It is hard to forget that there were such things as Whigs and Democrats in old times, and that a bitter fight was all the time going on between them. It is useless to think now, and more than useless to say, that one party more than the other was responsible for the war and its results. We know very well that nearly every man who was a Whig thinks that the secessionists caused the war; but we know, also, that those who were for secession are convinced that if a firm stand for State rights had been earlier, the result would have been different, and that if it had been put off longer, the same condition of things would have resulted that we all deplore now. We earnestly deprecate any revival of old party issues. It is not worth while even to ask whether a man has been a Whig or a Democrat. Let bygones be by-gones, and let there be but one party among the old citizens of the State, and let that be a Virginia party. Whatever is most for the interest of the State should be done, and that party should be aided, which will do most to aid us in developing our State, and is in the least degree identified with the consolidated usurpation of Congress.—Fredericksburg *Herald.*